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Pausa 18, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, January 8, 1976/Pausa 18, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Strikes and Lock-outs in Industries during July to December, 1975

*41. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are fewer strikes, gheraos, lock-outs etc. during the Emergency in various industries in the country;

(b) how many strikes, gheraos, lock-outs were resorted to during July to December, 1974 and during July to December, 1975 in various industries in the country; and

(c) what steps Government have planned to stop all gheraos and lock-outs in various industries in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The position regarding number of work-stoppages due to strikes. lock-outs and gheraos during July-December, 1974 and July-December, 1975 was as follows:

Period	No. of work-stoppages	
	Strikes/ Lock-outs	Gheraos
July—December, 1974	1421	5
July—December, 1975 (Provisional)	402	4

While there have been fewer strikes/ lock-outs and gheraos during the period following the emergency, increasing lay-offs and retrenchments in several industries in the private sector which have been brought to the attention of the Ministry of Labour have been causing Government some concern.

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Government have set up a Bipartite National Apex Body to review the industrial relations climate in the country and to promote harmony and industrial peace to secure uninterrupted production. Similar Bipartite Bodies have been set up for several industries as well. State Governments have also been requested to set up similar Bodies at the State level.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेन्ट में जुलाई से दिसम्बर तक स्ट्राइक्स और लाक-आउट्स की फीगर्स 422 दी है लेकिन उन्होंने

अलग अलग नहीं बताया है कि कितनी स्ट्राइक्स हुई और कितनी लाक-आउट्स हुई जोकि उन्हें बताना चाहिए था। मेरी नालेज में यह बात आई है कि स्ट्राइक्स कम हुई है और लाक-आउट्स ज्यादा हुई हैं। इमर्जेन्सी के एक महीने बाद मलवरी इक्वैटिंग प्रोडक्ट्स, लि०, मगलौर फैक्टरी मे स्ट्राइक हुई। अभी दो तीन दिन हुए शिकोहाबाद मे एक जबर्दस्त स्ट्राइक और लाक-आउट हुई। और आज के ही अखबार मे पढा है कि कानपुर की स्वदेशी मिल्स और लक्ष्मीरतन मिल्स मे वर्कर्स को रिट्रेन्चमेन्ट कर रहे हैं और मिल बन्द कर रहे है। मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहती हू कि नेशनल अपेक्स बाडी आन लेबर, जिसका उन्होंने जिकर किया है उसकी मीटिंग मे 13 अगस्त, 1975 को निश्चय हुआ था कि ले-आफ नही होगा। The National Apex Body on labour decided this on 13-8-1975. The loss on account of this will be borne by the accumulated resources of the factory. May I know what are the reasons for not having fulfilled the promises made in the Apex Body or what happened to the decisions which were decided upon?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, the number of strikes and lock-outs during the period July-December, 1974 was 1421 accounting for 9 8 million man-days loss while the number of strikes and lock-outs during the period July-December 1975 was 402 accounting for 2 3 million man-days loss. Similarly there have been fewer strikes/lock-outs and gheraos during the period following the emergency, that is July-December 1975. In other words, the number of man-days lost after the emergency was declared, is very low With regard to the analysis about which the hon Member asked, that is to make a division between the lock-outs and strikes, we are getting the information. This information is not readily available. While strike ends, lock-out takes place and when lock-out ends, strike takes place And an analysis is being made on this As soon as it is available, I will certainly make it available. Though the Labour Ministry and the concerned Ministries are assisting the Apex Body in dealing with the various problems, this is essentially a Bipartite Body consisting of representatives of employers and employees The major trade union organisations at national level representing the workers and the employers organisations are also included The National Apex Body, when they discussed this question, have formulated these propositions: The National Apex Body urges that there shall not be any unilateral lay-offs in any industry Any proposal for lay-off should first be discussed at the plant level bipartite meetings and if there is agreement at that level, lay-off may be introduced subject to the terms of such agreement However, if there is no agreement at the plant level bilateral discussions the matter shall be taken up either by the State or the national committee for the industry within a specified time-limit Where the lay-off is confined to units in an industry within one State, only the State shall be competent to deal with it Where, however, units in the industry in more than one State are affected by lay-off, the matter shall be decided by the national committee for the industry. While *bona fide* lay-off for reasons beyond the control of the management have to be dealt with sympathetically, other kinds of lay-off, including lay-off on account of economic reasons will have to be dealt with differently. Where the employer has been making profits or built-up substantial reserves, all efforts should be made to pay the workers during the lay-off period from the accumulated resources In spite of this understanding between the representatives of employers and employees at the Apex Body, it has come to the notice of the Government that there are still some lay-offs and retrenchments taking place You will kindly recall that the Government has

already issued a statement that the government is seriously concerned with this and steps by way of legislation are contemplated. This matter is under the serious consideration of the government

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: My specific question was, what was the number of lock-outs and what was the number of lay-offs. I am not satisfied with the reply. You can ask the minister to give me the figures at a later stage. May I know what action Government is taking against those industries which have not followed these decisions on lay-offs and lock-outs? There is little difference between the two.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I respectfully submit that there is difference between lock-out and lay-off and between lock-out and strike. We are mainly concerned here with lay-offs, retrenchments and closures which directly affect the workers. Lock-out also affects but that is a different category. I have already said that I shall supply the break-up between the lock-outs and lay-offs as soon as the information is available.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The minister said that the government is seriously concerned about the situation and it is contemplating to bring some legislation. Is it not a fact that the apex body—the workers' side—did recommend that in the absence of suitable legislation, an ordinance should be brought to prevent lay-offs, retrenchments and closures? And whether this was not the recommendation of the Apex Body. Whether it is a fact that in Kanpur three textile mills i.e., Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Swedeshi Mills and Kanpur Udyog, are closed for the last one year and ten thousand workers are on the street?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: There are two aspects of the question. One is with regard to the ordinance that is presumed to have been recommended by the Apex Body. Actually, it was mentioned by the representatives of the employees in the proceedings of the Apex Body and not by the employers. I am mentioning this as a statement of fact. As I have already said the Government has also made a statement with regard to this matter. The processing of legislation is under active consideration of the Government. Therefore, when the legislation is ready, the Government would take necessary steps. With regard to the closure of Laxmi Rattan and other mills, with great respect, I would say that the hon. Member knows much more than the Government. The hon. Member has raised this matter quite a number of times. This matter has been discussed by the Apex Body, the National Industrial Committee on Textile Industry, and both the State and Central Governments are fully seized of the matter and they are seriously concerned with it.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : सब से पहले तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसी किस्म का सवाल मेरा भी था, उस का मंत्री महोदय ने क्यों रिजेक्ट किया ?

उस के बाद मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेन्ट जानती है कि एमरजेन्सी से फायदा उठा कर एम्लायर्स मजदूरों के साथ अनफेअर प्रेक्टिसिज कर रहे हैं और आप उन को जानबूझ कर एलाउ कर रहे हैं ताकि मजदूर बाध्य होकर एग्रीमेन्ट करें । मैं आप के सामने कलकत्ते के रिज होटल की मिसाल रखना चाहता हूं—वहां गैर कानूनी तरीके से लोक-आउट किया गया और चार महीने से अभी तक कन्टीन्यू है, आप की तरफ़ से अभी तक कोई इन्टरवेन्शन नहीं किया गया ।

इसी तरह से खरदा जूट मिल में 6-7 महीने से 6 हजार मजदूरों को जबरदस्ती निकाल कर लौक-आउट किया गया और उस का कोई कारण नहीं बतलाया गया है, यहां तक कि उन का जनवरी का वेज भी बकाया है...

श्री प्रियरंजन दास मुन्शी: एक मजदूर की हत्या भी कर दी गई है ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं आप से साफ़ तौर से पूछना चाहता हू कि इस के बारे में आप क्या स्टेप्स लेने जा रहे है ?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister should reply about the unfair labour practices and not about the details.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have already mentioned to the hon House about the existing lay-offs, retrenchments and closures. And with regard to this, the Government is contemplating legislation and the Government has already issued a statement. It is a statement which might also be published. With regard to hotels and all these matters, as you have been pleased to observe Sir, these are all matters which fall within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. I do not want to go into the matter. This question relates to the general question of lay-offs, strikes and lock-outs.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. 15 minutes have already been taken

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am requesting you in all humility, kindly to allow a short discussion on Question 41.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I subscribe to the view of Mr Banerjee and I am not putting forth any supplementaries on Question 41

Proposed Visit of President Ford to India

*42. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether President Ford has expressed his desire to visit India; and

(b) if so, when the visit will take place?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In response to a long standing invitation from the Government of India, President Ford has expressed his intention to pay a goodwill visit to India. The visit will take place at a mutually convenient date which is yet to be settled.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Since, in his Answer, the hon. Minister has stated that this is a long standing invitation, I would like to know as to when actually the invitation was given by the Government of India to the President of the United States of America, whether it was given at the time of President Nixon or after Mr. Ford had assumed office. At the time of extending the invitation, did the Government of India try to draw the attention of the Government of the United States to their declared policy of de-stabilization; and if so, what was the reaction of the Government of India and the answer of the U.S. Government?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The invitation to President Ford was given in the first instance when he was elected as the Vice-President. Then it was repeated when he became the President. Then again when the Secretary of State Dr. Kissinger visited India, at the end of those discussions we repeated this. It was repeated by me when I called on him during my visit to Washington. Naturally, with President Ford I had not discussed this question. We discussed other points. We discussed about bilateral relations and ways of improving them

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Since we all want peace and friendship with almost all the countries of the world and it is our national policy, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, during his meeting with President Ford in the United States to which he has

referred just now, he had raised the issue relating to the withdrawal of the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan and the constant tension in the Indian sub-continent as also Indian Ocean by the U.S. Government which is creating a constant threat of de-stabilization in the sub-continent. If so, what was the result of the discussions?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As you know, this question was raised during our discussions in India also. We felt that any unnecessary arms supply to this region creates tensions and creates problems of security in this region With this also comes the question of de-stabilization. Naturally, the U.S. Government took a decision after those discussions and, as you know, we have expressed our disagreement with and disapproval of it. I raised the same question again when I visited Washington in connection with the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission. We pointed out this particular matter. This is all that I can say. We have emphasized the adverse impact of it in the sub-continent. We were told that whatever supply was made would be made on the basis of cash payments and that every case would be considered on merits. That is all. It does not mean much for us because ultimately there is supply of arms to Pakistan. We will keep the situation under review.

SHRI R S. PANDEY: May I know whether the attention of President Ford was drawn by Mr. Chavan, when he met him in Washington, to the statement made by him that whatever the people of India had got or gained in 1947 was lost in 1975 after the emergency, and if so, what was the reply?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Incidentally this question did come up. President Ford did mention that they were apt to judge other countries by what they considered good for their country. Although he did make mention that it was not meant as a criticism of India, I did point out that such criticism, also in a public announcement, did mean interference in our internal affairs. He explained that it was not meant as a criticism, and he did not want this sort of thing to come in the way of the relationship between the two countries.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN. The hon. Minister has said that President Ford said that he did not mean interference in the internal affairs of our country. May I know whether attention has been drawn to the fact that after the visit of the hon. Minister, President Ford has made a statement that in the interests of the security of the United States they consider it their inalienable right to interfere through agencies like the CIA in the affairs of other countries, as also to the position that they have continuously taken on the question of Diego Garcia nuclear base? May I know whether these questions were raised, and if so, what was the assurance or reply given by the President?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You are referring to the statement which was made after my meeting him. Naturally I could not take up these matters with him.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: But you have diplomatic channels.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I did take up this question of Diego Garcia and expressed our opposition to it in categorical terms when I discussed the matter with the Secretary of State.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I seek your protection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do you think that the question was adequately answered? Say that you are satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already moved on to the next question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister said that the statement was made after his visit, but the point was not that. The point is whether they took it up through diplomatic channels.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Government are willing, they can give the answer. I cannot compel them to give an answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then why should we have the Question Hour?

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN. They can as well give written answers.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR· Why are you rushing through these questions? Supplementaries are important.

Revision of Flat Fare System by D.T.C.

†

*43. SHRI R. S. PANDEY·
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA·

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.T C is considering to revise the flat fare system recently introduced by them, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration in the D.T.C.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : हम ने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा था कि डी०टी०सी० यह सोच-रही है कि एक पोइंट से दूसरे पोइट जाने में 30 पैसे का टिकट रखेंगे । क्या इस प्रकार, का कोई प्रस्ताव या विचार हुआ ? अगर हां तो वह क्या है ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : यह तो नया सिस्टम लागू किया है अक्तूबर से इस को बदलने की कोई तजवीज डी०टी०सी० में अभी नहीं है और इस को हम देख रहे हैं कि कैसा चलेगा । क्योंकि अभी तो इंट्रोड्यूस किया है अक्तूबर में । तो अभी इस को तबदील करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : जो नई तजवीज चलाई है उस का जो प्रभाव पड़ा है आमदनी पर और ऐफीशियेंसी पर उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रकाश डालें ।

श्री दलबीर सिंह : उस के सम्बन्ध में अभी क्या प्रकाश डालूं । 22 अक्तूबर को तो यह सिस्टम लागू हुआ है और अभी ढाई महीने भी पूरे नहीं हुए इसलिए इतने थोड़े अर्से में कुछ कहना मुश्किल है । इसके लिये थोड़ा समय चाहिये उस के बाद सही असेसमेंट हो सकता है तब बतला सकेंगे कि क्या नया सिस्टम कामयाब हुआ है कि नहीं ।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA. May I know from the Government whether it is a fact or not that the DTC is very heavily losing financially in the present state of affairs? The present rates are uneconomical In view of that, does the Government propose to revise the rates to make it self-supporting?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I quite agree with the hon. Member that the DTC is losing quite heavily. There are so many factors for it. The prices of all these things, oil, lubricants, tyres, tubes, etc. are going up Various other factors also contribute to the losses. So, it is a losing concern. The efforts are now being made to improve the financial position of the DTC. That is why the new system has been introduced. It is with a view to see that the DTC may be able to improve its financial position.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The DTC has now introduced the new

flat system. I want to know whether the Government has in its mind the terrible difficulties that the people of Delhi are facing to get accommodation in the buses. The buses that are there are not at all in a position to cope up with the traffic. The passengers stand for long hours in queues. Several complaints have been made by passengers to the Government. But no action has been taken. May I know whether the Government has done anything in this regard?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The Government is aware that the people are facing a lot of difficulties. The buses are overloaded. It is due to so many factors, like, increase in population, etc. The DTC is trying to cope up with the traffic. With this new system, I think, the things will improve. The control is being tightened; the loopholes are being plugged. I think, in future, the position will improve considerably.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि इमरजेंसी के बाद से जब से बसों को तोडना बन्द हुआ है और उस के बाद से फ्लैट फेयर सिस्टम लागू हुआ है तो कुछ फायदा होना शरु हुआ है कि नही, और उस के बाद अब उतने लम्बे क्यू नही लगते जो पहले लगते थे । तो यह जो सुधार हुआ है क्या इस पोलिसी से हुआ है या कोई दूसरा कारण है ?

श्री दलबीर सिह : यह ठीक है कि इमरजेंसी शुरू होने के बाद डिसिप्लिन आया है, कतारो में लोग आते है । पहले का जो तरीका था बसों को खराब करने का, तोड़ने का वह अब नही है, ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन ठीक हुई है, विद्यार्थियों की हालत बहुत अच्छी हुई है और अब कोई शिकायत नही है. इन सब बातों में सुधार हुआ है । लेकिन जिस वक्त यह नया सिस्टम लागू किया गया उस के बाद ही विन्टर सीजन शुरू हुआ है और मुझे पता लगा है कि पिछले साल मे भी जब विन्टर सीजन शुरू हो जाता है तो डी०टी०सी० की आमदनी मे कुछ डिक्लाइन शुरू हो जाता है इन महीनो के अन्दर और नये सिस्टम का जो ट्रायल हुआ है इन्ही महीनो मे हुआ है जब कि डिक्लाइन होता है आमदनी मे । इसलिए पोजीशन कायम है । इस के अन्दर सुधार की आशा करते है कि आगे आने वाले महीनो मे कुछ सुधार होगा ।

Shipyard at Cochin

*44. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how long Government would take to set up oil berth in Cochin;

(b) the stage at which the Hindustan Shipyard at Cochin stands at present; and

(c) how long it will take to commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) About three and a half years after it is sanctioned.

(b) Essential facilities for commencing production have been completed. Work on building the first ship commenced in November, 1975.

(c) The Shipyard is expected to be completed in all respects by the end of 1976.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: While answering part (a) of the question in regard to the stage of work of the super tanker berth, the Minister has stated that it will take 3½ years after it is sanctioned. It is a very clever way of evading the answer. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the sanction has been given and if not, what are the reasons for the delay in giving the sanction?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The project is under consideration by the Cabinet.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This has been under the consideration of the Cabinet for the last three years or more. There are certain inbuilt features. The total outlay is Rs. 36 crores, of which Government can realise Rs. 10 crores by selling the newly reclaimed land. It is a question of spending Rs. 26 crores. Now, there is a big fear in the minds of the people there—and it has been expressed in the newspapers—that the Government is going to abandon this. Will the Minister take this opportunity, particularly the new Minister, to dispel the fear in the minds of the people there that it will not be abandoned and that it will be sanctioned as soon as the Cabinet takes a discusion.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The delay in considering this project has arisen mainly because of the change in site from the original projected site of this oil berth The original project site was in the Ernakulam channel: it is now proposed to be done in Bolghatty channel. Also, there has been certain escalation in cost and it has affected the considerations of economic viability. Thirdly, since this project was considered, another development has taken place as some Members must bo aware, and that is the possibility of transhipment of oil from a crude carrier into a daughter vessel and taking the daughter vessel to another port. These are some of the considerations which have led to this. However, there has been no delay in the consideration of the project as such, and, as I stated first, this has reached the stage of consideration by the Cabinet

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: One important point has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether there is a possibility of its being abandoned. Is Government in a position to say anything on that?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: As I said, it is under consideration.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): Whatever may be the alternatives, I will be very glad to dispel the doubts of the hon. Member and to say that as at present the project stands.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Many fantastic ideas have been mooted by the Transport Ministry. I was surprised to hear this: one officer suggested that we could have a 500-mile pipeline from Kandla to Cochin. This is a fantastic suggestion. Now, daughter and other things have come. Instead of going into all these fantastic ideas mooted by some officials who are against it—now the officer has gone to the Planning Ministry; he is holding the key—they should sanction this project early. I would like to know whether the Transport Ministry owns this project or not....

MR. SPEAKER: This has been answered.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Transport Ministry must say that this is their project. I say this because I know it for a fact that the Transport Ministry itself is wavering on this.

MR. SPEAKER: The answer has come.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I know whether the final blueprint of the project has been accepted by the Minister.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The detailed project report on the project itself has been considered.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Has it been accepted?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I can only repeat that the project is under consideration.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: How can it go to the Cabinet without your approval? This is quite contradictory.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. K. Sinha—not here.

Shri Jagannath Mishra.

Loss suffered by Bombay Port Trust due to Fire

*46. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fire which broke out in the warehouse of the Bombay Port Trust on 24th September, 1975 lasted for more than two days;

(b) the total loss suffered: and

(c) the reasons for such devastating fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir. The fire was noticed at about 7.15 a.m. on 24th September, 1975 and it was extinguished around 2 p.m. on 25th September.

(b) The Bombay Port Trust has reported that repairs of structural damage is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs and that the cargo loss cannot be assessed until it is checked against invoice values.

(c) The probable cause of the fire was chemical reaction of the chemicals stored in the warehouse.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में कहते हैं कि दो दिनों तक आग नहीं लगी रही लेकिन उन के जवाब में यह भी लिखा है कि 24 तारीख को सुबह को यानी 7·15 प्रातःकाल पता चला कि गोदाम भर में आग लगी हुई है और दूसरे दिन यानी 25 तारीख को करीब 2 बजे आग बुझा दी गई। इससे मालूम होता है कि आग दो दिन तक लगी रही। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह अनावश्यक देरी आग पर काबू पाने में क्यों हुई ?

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह अग्निकांड पूर्व में हुए सभी अग्निकांडों से भयंकर नहीं था। गोदाम में सरकारी सामान के अलावा अन्य लोगों यानी मुसाफिरों का कितना सामान था और क्या वह सब का सब जल गया और कितने मूल्य का सामान जल गया और उस के लिए कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति की गई है ?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: With regard to the first part of the question, two days means 48 hours. The fire did not last 48 hours.

Secondly...

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Practically.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: With regard to fighting the fire, all the fire engines available not only with the Port Trust but also with the Bombay Municipal Corporation were employed and every effort was made. In the initial stages it appeared as if the fire could be controlled with a certain number of fire engines. When it was not controlled, further assistance was sought from the Bombay Municipal Corporation and all available engines were employed for putting out the fire.

With regard to the cargo lying in the godown, this is a godown in which was stored uncleared goods. As the hon. Member knows, the Port Trust allows a certain number of free days and after that, if the cargo is not cleared, then the cargo is carried to the uncleared goods warehouse. This warehouse contains not only government cargo but also commercial cargo.

The assessment of the damage has been done by an expert committee. It has indicated a percentage of the damage which has been suffered by commercial cargo also but, as indicated in my reply, the actual assessment of the value of the damage has not been done because the packages have to be opened in the presence of the Customs authorities, checked against the invoice values and then only a proper assessment can be made.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिर्फ गोदाम के जल जाने से सरकार को करीब 2 करोड रुपये का घाटा हुआ है । इस परिपेक्ष्य मे मैं यह जानना चाहूगा कि गोदाम मे इस तरह की घटनाए न घटे, इस निमित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा क्या प्रतिकारात्मक कार्यवाहियां की गई है ?

SHRI H M TRIVEDI As the hon Member must be aware, an inquiry committee has been appointed and it has made certain recommendations with regard to the structural amendments which should be carried out and additional fire precautions to be taken. All those precautions are being taken

MR. SPEAKER He wanted to know the estimate of loss also

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: As far as the Bombay Port Trust is concerned, it has no liability whatsoever for the loss which has occurred because the cargo lying in the uncleared goods warehouse were those which were lying there after the free period In other words, the government directly has no liability of the kind the hon Member has indicated

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : 24 सितम्बर को आग लगी थी । चार महीने के बाद भी आज आप यह नही बता सकते है कि कितना कारगो जल गया । क्या इमरजेंसी मे इस तरह काम होता है ? कितने लोगों ने और कितनी रकम के लिए क्लेम पेश किए है, क्या आप यह बता सकते है । चार महीने के बाद भी आपको यह मालूम नही हुआ कि गवर्नमेंट का कितना कारगो जल गया है ? इनवायसिस से अब आप चार महीने बाद कैसे मालूम...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है कि उनके पास वह खबर नही है ।

SHRI DHAMANKAR: It was reported in some paper by the Bombay press that the fire was due to sabotage. May I know from the Government whether the fire was due to the chemicals having been stored there or due to sabotage?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, enquired into the matter and has stated:

"No evidence has come forth of any sabotage or mischief of the cause of fire on the 24th September."

Overhaul of Medical Education

*47 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have accepted in principle a report by a high-powered expert group which recommends immediate radical overhaul of the traditional pattern of medical education and health services in the country to make them more responsive to the needs of the rural community as opposed to the urban elite, and

(b) when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The recommendations made by the Shrivastav Committee are under active consideration of the Government. A detailed plan of action for implementation of some recommendations is being prepared and will be circulated to the State Governments soon. The matter is likely to be finalized at the next meeting of the Central Council of Health to be held in April this year.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: As the report has been under active consideration of the Government, by what time is it likely to be finalised?

DR KARAN SINGH: We have already circulated the report to the State Governments. Some comments have been received. We are now working on a detailed plan of action. We are in close touch with the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commis-

sion and I am hopeful that in April this year when the Central Council of Health meets—the Council is attended by the Health Ministers of all the States and the Union Territories—we will finalise the matter.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: In what way and how will it affect the village community and what will be the lowest operational area of the unit to be the medical requirement of the rural community?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The entire thrust of this report is to extend—the outreach of our medical facilities. It has started with the community itself even below the professional people, in other words, training some people from the community to provide some basic health requirements of the community based on the theory of barefooted doctor by Dr. Flitcher. A new concept is being brought in, in the members from the community. For example, primary school teachers are not medical people but they are scattered in every village in this country and if we can utilise them for some basic facilities, they will be used. Then there will be multi purpose workers who will cover the entire field in the villages. Sub centres, Primary Health Centres Taluk hospitals, District hospitals and the medical colleges, the entire field is being made as an integral unit and we want to develop all the features particularly in the rural areas.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH When was the report of the Shrivastava Committee submitted to the Health Ministry?

DR. KARAN SINGH. In April, 1975.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: One of the major successes of the family planning is said to be a substantial increase in the unborn babies. May I know what is the modality by which Dr. Karan Singh counts the unborn babies?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Perhaps, Mr. Salve in his ingenuity can give me some suggestion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know if the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to the lecture delivered at the recent Indian Science Congress at Waltair by an Australian Dr. Stapleton who has first-hand experience of the Chinese programme in rural health services. It has been said that India might adapt some of the techniques. The Chinese bare-footed doctors are neither bare-footed nor doctors, they are trained health workers who have spread out in the rural countryside with very good results. Would this experience be taken into account when finalising the details?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, certainly. We are taking into account not only the Chinese and the Soviet experiments but lot of very advanced thinking that has gone on the subject. Another name is Ivan Illich, who, in his controversial book Medical Nemesis, has made a frontal attack on the medical profession. It has been said that health services tend to become over-professionalised and so on and over-dependent upon sophisticated, expensive, diagnostic equipments etc. We are taking all these various points of view into account And, with your permission, Sir, I would like to place in the Liberary of Parliament the copies of this report. I would urge hon. Members to please go through this. They will find it extremely interesting.

Record Production of Saleable Steel

*49. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of saleable steel by the five integrated producers for the year 1974-75 has reached an all-time record; and

(b) whether the capacity utilisation was also the highest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The total production of 4.9 million tonnes of saleable steel from

the five integrated steel plants in 1974-75 was an all-time record

(b) The over-all capacity utilisation at 72 8 per cent was also the highest

SHRI P GANGADEB The performance of the steel plants has been exceedingly good since proclamation of emergency. And apart from this, since a number of engineering units have laid off, I would like to know from the Minister as to what extent this has affected the production stock of saleable steel and its sale

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) It has not affected The hon Member would be glad to know about the latest figures of the last six months April to December These plants have been able to achieve almost 100 per cent of the target

SHRI P GANGADEB While congratulating the Minister my next question is this. I would like to know whether there has been any change in the production of steel, that is, change over from one type of steel to other and what has been the impact on trade and its whole uses especially of the mix-up kinds of steel that are being produced today

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV The hon. Member would be interested to know this. We have been examining the question and taking action according to the requirements of the country in regard to change of product-mix and whatever change is possible in product-mix as per the requirements of the country, we are taking all necessary action for that

DR. H P. SHARMA While improvement in capacity utilisation of integrated steel plants is gratifying the picture of mini-steel plants is entirely on the reverse Almost wholesale units are closed and the country is very much concerned about it as we have invested so much on them. What do you propose to do to bring them back to production?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: We have been examining the question very carefully. Government is fully aware of the difficulties faced by the mini-steel plants I had several discussions with their representatives and associations and we are taking their difficulties into account

Taking into consideration the difficulties and the fact that basically or almost entirely the mild steel produced by them is used for construction purposes certain bans on construction of buildings have been removed to facilitate the take off of steel from these plants Also the Government has given Rs 150 per ton as excise relief to these mini-steel plants

I have appointed two Committees consisting of top consultants of Mecon and Dastur who have been asked to go into the problems of the mini steel plants and also suggest how they can be helped We feel that they should also try to produce special steel so that it can be made use of But the requirement of mild steel is very low, even then we hope that as the building activities pick up in this country their difficulties will be over

In the meanwhile we have appointed two Committees to go into their problems I think as soon as we receive the recommendations of these Committees action will be taken on them accordingly

Statement by Prime Minister of Nepal

*50 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of Prime Minister of Nepal regarding Indo-Nepalese relations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While talking to Kathmandu-based Indian newsmen on 3rd December, 1975, Dr. Tulsi Giri, the Prime Minister of Nepal, is reported to have expressed *inter alia* willingness to initiate a frank political dialogue. Consistent with its policy of improving and strengthening relations with neighbours, Government of India welcomes this statement.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Dr. Tulsi Giri has said that he regretted the absence of any definite policy between India and Nepal. He also said that Nepal wanted to initiate a frank political level dialogue with India to heal the strains in the mutual relations and to restore them to a sound footing thereby striking a balance between traditions and reality.

Further he also said that bilateral ties will be strictly on bilateral basis. May I know what are the areas for dialogue which our Foreign Minister is going to have with Dr. Tulsi Giri in his proposed next visit?

Since he has mentioned about bilateral ties strictly on bilateral basis, may I also know from the hon. Minister if India is going to enter into a bilateral agreement with Nepal on the basis of friendship and cooperation as we have with some of the neighbouring countries?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think we should not anticipate what discussions are going to take place. But there, we expect our discussions to take place on the basis of friendship which already exists and, as you all know, in the international relations, there is always scope for improvement. As regards the other part of his question. I should say 'Naturally yes'.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : नेपाल की सरकार ने बार बार कहा है कि नेपाल को पीस जोन डिक्लेयर किया जाय और उसने भारत सरकार से भी बात करने का समय समय पर सुझाव रखा है । एशिया में शांति बनाये रखने के लिये उसने यह विचार रखे हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पीस जोन की डैफोनीशन के बारे में उनका क्या रिएक्शन है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not want to anticipate what points they are going to raise. As far as the particular concern you have expressed, the only reaction I can give at the moment is that we don't see any purpose of it.

Having said this, I would request the hon. Members that as I propose to visit Nepal within next two or three weeks, detailed discussion on my visit may be avoided.

Non-representation to All Assam Veneer Plywood and Saw Mill Mazdoor Union in Wage Committee

*51. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the All Assam Veneer Plywood and Saw Mill Mazdoor Union which represents the overwhelming majority of the workers has been excluded from the Wage Committee formed by the State Government; and

(b) whether this has deprived majority of workers from consultation in relation to the fixation of wages?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). We have no information about the alleged exclusion of the All Assam Veneer Plywood and Saw Mill Mazdoor Union from the Wage Committee in question. The matter falls essentially in the State sphere, and could be taken up with the State Government by the aggrieved union. The Union Ministry of Labour have also brought the matter to the attention of the State Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. When have you brought this matter to the knowledge of the State Government and have you got any reply from them or not? Is it a fact that this Union representing the overwhelming majority is not to be included in the Wage Committee? Is this is not a case of discrimination?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY We have brought this matter to the knowledge of State Government recently I do not have the date here It is respectfully submitted that this matter is purely within the jurisdiction of the State Government and the Union is entitled to seek redressal by taking up the matter with the State Government

Rehabilitation of Persons affected by expansion of National Highways

*52 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of people have become destitute due to demolition of their dwelling houses and shops for expansion of National Highways in West Bengal Bihar and other States and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government for the rehabilitation of these persons affected thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) The demolitions referred to by the Honourable Member seem to refer to unauthorised structures on Government land When private land and structures thereon are acquired for development of National Highways in States, the Government of India pay due compensation to the affected persons to enable them to rehabilitate themselves No compensation is however, admissible in the case of removal of unauthorised encroachments on existing National Highway land

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER The answer is very unsatisfactory Now, Dr Dhillon has taken the charge of Shipping and Transport Ministry Whether the Government is aware that in West Bengal the expansion of Grand Trunk Road Barrackpore road and Jessore road has led to eviction of hundreds of families who were former refugees from East Pakistan now Bangladesh They have been virtually reduced to destitutes Some of them have committed suicide I would like to know what steps have the Government taken to rehabilitate these people In this connection may I know whether the Government has received any representation? If so, what steps are being taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G S DHILLON) I did receive a letter from the hon Member I got the position examined and as the Deputy Minister has stated they do pay compensation for private structures but so far as encroachments are concerned this is unfortunately quite lacking in that provision I fully sympathise with the oustees and all I can say for the time being is to sympathise with these people and yourself but there is no way out I tried to find a way out but unfortunately as regards the encroachments

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER I am asking for U P Bihar and Delhi also I akh of people have been evicted Regarding rehabilitation of these evicted people three important aspects are required to be looked into namely giving them alternative place of accommodation in an adjacent area, giving them alternative source of livelihood and giving them adequate compensation for the source of livelihood Unless these things are taken care of the rehabilitation will be ineffective May I know on each of these points what action does Government propose to take? If so within what time?

DR G S DHILLON As I have already explained there is no such provision at present You know when the

highway passes through a State it is their responsibility. You have in your letter not mentioned any particular points of location. You have just mentioned the road and the towns. If anybody has been ousted from a structure or a place which belonged to him or in some other legal terms he was entitled to that, we are surely going to write to the State Governments to intervene and do something in the matter. But, in the case of encroachments which are purely encreoachments, we are helpless.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY. Sir, Government spends a huge amount on construction of highways and also payment of compensation for displaced persons. I would like to know whether the Government of India have got any agency of its own to assess the loss, the compensation paid and also to see whether fine materials are being used in the construction of roads or not.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH Sir, the executing agency for construction of these different roads for national highways etc. which are under the Central Government, is the State Government. We pay them agency fees of 9 per cent They are the agency of the Central Government and they are there to determine what amount of compensation is to be paid, to whom it is to be paid, which land is to be acquired and so on.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STD Service in U.P.

*45. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to connect Faizabad and Lucknow with STD service;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the other stations in Uttar Pradesh which are likely to be connected with STD system and when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The route is scheduled to be commissioned in 1976.

(c) The following routes are planned to be commissioned during the 5th Plan.

(1) Mirzapur-Varanasi
(2) Dehradun-Delhi
(3) Bareilly-Delhi.
(4) Bareilly-Shahjahanpur
(5) Moradabad-Delhi
(6) Sitapur-Lucknow
(7) Rae Bareilly-Kanpur
(8) Meerut, Modinagar, Muzaffarnagar, Hapur and Saharanpur for dialling among themselves
(9) Lucknow-agra
(10) Bulandshahr-New Delhi
(11) Aligarh-New Delhi
(12) Agra-Dholpur
(13) Agra-Bharatpur.
(14) Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow and Varanasi connected to Kanpur TAX will be able to dial Delhi. Agra and Jaipur connected to Delhi TAX.

Enforcement of Provisions against Bonded Labour

*48 SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how far State Governments have implemented the provisions against bonded labour as envisaged in the 20-point Programme enunciated by Prime Minister; and

(b) whether it has been implemented in the State of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The President promulgated a Central

Ordinance, namely, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975 on the 24-10-1975 which came into force with effect from 25-10-1975. The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to take necessary action under the relevant sections of the Ordinance to confer such powers and impose such duties on the Officers in States as may be necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Ordinance are properly carried out. The following States/Union Territories have said that bonded labour does not exist in their jurisdictions:—

(1) Maharashtra
(2) Haryana
(3) Jammu and Kashmir
(4) Manipur
(5) Meghalaya
(6) Nagaland
(7) Tripura
(8) Andaman and Nicobar Administration
(9) Chandigarh
(10) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(11) Delhi Administration
(12) Goa, Daman and Diu
(13) Lakshdweep Administration
(14) Pondicherry Administration
(15) Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) The system of bonded labour stands abolished throughout the country including the State of Bihar under the Central Ordinance

Restraint on Mini Bus Owners in U. P

*53. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether mini bus owners of U. P. have been restrained by Government to ply their vehicles; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the action taken and what remedy has been proposed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) and (b): The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Speeches by Pakistan Prime Minister during his Visit to Sri Lanka

*54. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Prime Minister of Pakistan criticised the Indian Government in his speeches delivered during his recent visit to Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government of India to refute the false propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government have seen press reports of the speeches made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan during his recent visit to Sri Lanka, which contain some objectionable and uncalled for references to India.

(b) These statements by the Prime Minister of Pakistan can only be viewed as a part of the officially inspired campaign against India being carried out by Pakistan in recent months Government of India have refuted the baseless allegations against India and have pointed out to Pakistan that the continuing anti-India propaganda is likely to cause a serious setback to the process of normalising relatiois between the two countries.

Instability across Border on North Eastern Region

*55. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment of the Government in regard to the situation across the border on the North Eastern region; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to meet the contingencies arising out of the instability in that region?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Government is fully conscious of the situation across our borders in the context of safeguarding the security of the nation and in the light of all relevant factors including the stability of neighbouring regions. The Government continues to exercise constant vigilance in this respect.

Construction of Pahlezaghat-Muzaffarpur National Highway

*56. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make Pahlezaghat-Muzaffarpur—Sitamarhi—Sonbarsa road in Bihar a national highway; and

(b) if so, the reason for the delay in the execution of this project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Minimum Wages to Workers engaged in China Clay and Copper Mines

*57. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the minimum wages of workers engaged in China clay, clay and white clay, gypsum and barytes and copper mines; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propse to take to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir Proposals have been published inviting suggestions/comments, of the concerned interests, as required under the Act, for initial fixation of minimum wages in china clay, clay, white clay and copper mines and for revision of existing minimum wages in gypsum and barytes mines. The proposals will be finalised in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Act as early as possible.

Commissioning of Bokaro Steel Plant

*58 SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major units of Bokaro Steel Plant have been commissioned and have fulfilled their targets; and

(b) the time it would take to commission all the units in the Bokaro Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b) All the Major units of the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant, except two blast furnaces, two coke oven batteries, two steel convertors, and the cold rolling mill, have been commissioned. The remaining units are expected to be commissioned this year. The second stage of 4 million tonnes is expected to be commissioned by December, 1977.

The one blast furnace which is in operation has consistently exceeded its rated capacity In the case of the Steel Melting Shop and Slabbing Mill production had to be restricted for want of off-take as the finishing mills were not ready

Alleged termination of Services of Girls by Private Firm at Visakhapatnam

*59. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of 17 girls, stated to have put in more than one year's service besides undergoing two years' apprenticeship training in a big private firm at Visakhapatnam, have been terminated simply because they got married; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) Particulars of the private firm referred to, would have facilitated a quick enquiry and appropriate follow-up action in the matter by the State Government who are principally concerned. Nevertheless we have brought the matter to the attention of the State Government. The aggrieved persons could pursue it with the State Government and seek remedies through the State Industrial Relations Machinery.

U. N. Conference on Status of Indian Ocean

*60. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported boycott by most of the big powers of the UN Conference on the status of Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) The Resolution on Indian Ocean adopted by the General Assembly in 1974 had called upon the Littoral and Hinterland States to enter into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean. Meetings of the Littoral and Hinterland States and of the Ad Hoc Committee were held during 1974 to consider the proposal. The great powers and major users of the Indian Ocean were invited to join the consultations. China and Japan have participated in these meetings. U.S.A. and U.K. have regretted their inability to do so. The others have not responded so far.

(b) Government would welcome the association of great powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the consultations for the proposed conference since without their participation, no meaningful results would be achieved. We believe that a process of constructive chalogue between the Littoral and Hinterland States on the one hand and the great powers on the other, should be set in motion to discuss and determine meaningful steps for the implementation of the Declaration of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Payment of Minimum Wages to Agricultural Labour

220. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the progress made in the payment of minimum wages to agricultural labour in all the States after the declaration of Emergency?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The minimum rates of wages for employment in agriuculture have been revised, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the following States after the declaration of emergency:—

Andhra Pradesh

Bihar

Himachal Pradesh

Karnataka

Kerala

Madhya Pradesh

Meghalaya

Orissa

Punjab

Tripura

Necessary action to revise the Minimum Wages has also been initiated by the following States/Union Territories:—

Gujarat

Tamil Nadu

Uttar Pradesh

Delhi

Goa, Daman & Diu.

S.A.X. Exchanges in North-Western Circle

221. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of S.A.X.-Exchanges which have been opened during the current financial year in the North-Western circle and the number of working connections in each case;

(b) the number of exchanges which have been sanctioned but still remain to be installed; and

(c) the likely date by which they would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) A list of S.A.X. Exchanges opened during the current financial year together with the number of working connections in each exchange is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of place	Working connection
1.	Aur	9
2.	Gohar	16
3.	Moti Mandi Israna	15
4.	Ratia	14
5.	Kund	17

(b) Twenty four.

(c) Two exchanges are scheduled for commissioning by the end of the current financial year and the rest on receipt of necessary items of equipment for which action is in progress.

Post Offices and Public Telephone Call Offices

222 SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI A. K. KISKU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and Public Telephone Call Offices in the country State-wise as in March 1975; and

(b) the average population and area served by one Post Office in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The number of post offices and public telephone call offices in the country, statewise, is given in Annexure 'A' and 'B' respectively. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10034/76.*]

(b) The State-wise average of population and area served by each post office in the country are given in Annexure 'A' [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10034/76*]

Man-days lost during 1975

223. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs during the year 1975 and how does it compare with the figures of the previous two years; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to maintain peaceful industrial relations in future?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY(: (a) According to the available provisional

information, the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs was 19.24 million during 1975 as compared to the final figures of 40 3 million in 1974 and 20 6 million in 1973.

(b) The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements

The Government have set up the National (Bipartite) Apex Body and Industrial Committees to review the industrial relations climate in the country and to promote harmony and peace with a view to boost up production and productivity State Governments have also been requested to set up similar bodies at the State level

रेयन मिलों को कपड़ा अथवा रसायन के कारखाने समझा जाना

224. **डा० लक्ष्मीनरायण पांडेय :** क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या रेयन मिलो को कपडा कारखाने अथवा रसायन कारखाने समझा जा रहा है,

(ख) देश मे ऐसी कितनी रेयन मिले हैं जो (एक) केमिकल कारखानो और (दो) कपडा कारखानो मे गिनी जाती हैं जैसे, मध्य प्रदेश मे ग्वालियर रेयन्स, बिरलाग्राम, नागडा ।

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार एक ही उद्योग में दोहरी व्यवस्था मे रखने से वहा के श्रमिको के वेतनमानो तथा अन्य सुविधायो मे भारी अन्तर है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो एकरूपता लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना सबधित राज्य सरकारो से एकत्र की जा रही है और यह यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

धौलपुर तथा मुरेना के बीच चम्बल नदी पर पुल का पुनर्निर्माण

225. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री चम्बल नदी पर पुल के पुनर्निर्माण के बारे मे 6 मार्च, 1675 के अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 2537 के उत्तर के सबध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या आगरा-बम्बई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर धौलपुर तथा मुरैना (मध्य प्रदेश) के बीच चम्बल नदी के पुल के महत्व और उपयोगिता को ध्यान मे रखते हुए सरकार ने पुल बनाने का कार्य आरम्भ करा दिया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिह) वर्तमान क्षतिग्रस्त चम्बल पुल की मरम्मत/पुनर्निर्माण कार्य के लिये टेडर स्वीकृत हो चुके है और राजस्थान सरकार के लोक निर्माण विभाग ने मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान कट्रक्शन कपनी लिमिटेड बबई को कार्यादेश जारी कर दिया है। कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 2 97 करोड रुपये है और 1978 के अन्त तक इसके पूरे हो जाने की सभावना है ।

Survey of Bonded Labour System

226. SHRI S M SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the prevalence of the Bonded Labour system in all the States and Union Territories in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether committees at various levels have been constituted in all the States and Union Territories as contemplated under the Bonded Labour System Abolition Ordinance promulgated by the President of India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) Surveys have been conducted in the follownig States regarding existance of bonded labour system:—

ANDHRA PRADESH—*The practice* of bonded labour system was prevalent in the Scheduled Area of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and East Godavari as indicated in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the year 1965-66.

BIHAR—Studies have been conducted in the various parts of the State with a view to find out the existence of the bonded labour system. So far, it is only in the Palamau district where traces of bonded labour system have been found.

GUJARAT—The Government of Gujarat appointed an Enquiry Committee to enquire into the problem in 1947 and 1948. Hali system is prevalent in Surat District.

KARNATAKA—The system of bonded labour locally known as Jeetha System was in existence in Dharwar district.

KERALA—A sample survey was conducted in the State. This revealed that a good percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families have taken a number of loans and that compared to the monthly income of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes household the liabilities outstanding could not be considered as too small. There was therefore need to give them relief.

ORISSA—In 1972 a study was conducted in the Koraput district by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes organisation it was observed that Gothi system prevailed in the Gunupur sub-division.

UTTAR PRADESH—Some surveys have revealed the system of bonded labour locally known as Mat in Dehra Dun district. A study was made by the Tribal Research Centre, Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare, Uttaar Pradesh in the Jaunsar-Bawar area of Dehra Dun in the year 1971-72.

(c) The State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have so far constituted committees required under the provisions of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975. Other States are taking necessary steps to constitute the committees as early as possible. The following States/Union Territories have stated that the system of bonded labour does not exist within their jurisdictions.

1. Maharashtra
2. Haryana
3. Jammu and Kasmhir.
4. Manipur
5. Meghalaya
6. Nagaland
7. Tripura
8. Andaman & Nicobar Administration
9. Chandigarh
10. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
11. Delhi Administration
12. Goa, Daman & Diu
13. Lakshdweep Administration
14. Pondicherry Administration
15. Arunachal Pradesh.

Implementation of Indo-Bangladesh Treaty

227 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the result of discussion between Bangladesh Government and our side after the attack on our High Commissioner at Dacca, and

(b) whether the Government of Bangladesh have assured us about the implementation of Indo-Bangladesh Treaty which took place during the time of Sheikh Mujib in Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) On the occasion of the visit to New Delhi from 5 to 8 December 1975 by a delegation led by Mr Justice A Sattar, Special Assistant to the Bangladesh President and Chief Martial Law Administrator, both India and Bangladesh, in a Joint Press Note reaffirmed their desire to promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries India reiterated its desire for a peaceful border and for a stable strong and prosperous Bangladesh The Bangladesh side drew attention to the Bangladesh Government's desire to continue its policy of ensuring the enjoyment of equal rights by all its people irrespective of caste creed or religion.

(b) The Government of Bangladesh have reiterated their commitment to honour the existing bilateral treaties and agreements between India and Bangladesh

Construction of Shipyards on Eastern and Western Coasts

229 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the setting up of new shipyards on the Eastern and Western coasts of the country, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI). (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Increase in Telephone Application Fee

230 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently raised the telephone application fee heavily,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the justification therefor, and

(c) the number of applicants eliminated upto 31st December, 1975 due to the new procedure?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) to (c) The application fee for a telephone connection has not been changed and continues to be Rs. 10 only. However, with effect from 1-9-1975, an Advance Deposit Scheme has been launched Under this Scheme applicants for telephone connections are required to make deposits with the Government ranging from Rs 400 to Rs 5000 depending on the category under which they have registered themselves and the category of the concerned telephone exchange These deposits carry a rate of interest of 8 per cent per annum The applicants whose names were registered prior to 1 9 1975 and who do not pay the deposits within the specified time, will be taken off of the existing waiting lists The objective of the scheme is two fold i e to make the waiting lists more realistic and to help provide funds for development of telecommunications Since the time limit of 3 months has been given for payment of the deposit, the number

of applicants, who will be eliminated from the existing waiting lists due to their failure to make payment of the deposits, it is expected, will be known only by March or April, 1976.

भारतीय उच्चायुक्त पर हमले के बारे बंगलादेश के साथ बातचीत

231. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बंगलादेश में भारतीय उच्चायुक्त पर कातिलाना हमला करने के दोषी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और बंगलादेश ने इनके खिलाफ अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बाबत बंगलादेश के अधिकारी जब भारत में वार्तालाप करने के लिये आये थे तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई और इसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) और (ख). ढाका में हमारे हाई कमिश्नर पर सशस्त्र आक्रमण किये जाने के बारे में बंगलादेश के प्राधिकारी अभी जांच कर रहे हैं। इस बीच बंगलादेश को पुलिस ने उन छहों आक्रमणकारियों को पहचान लिया है जिनमें से चार तो मारे गये थे और दो पकड़ लिये गये थे। अखबारों में उनके जो नाम छपे हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं :

मृत :

1. सकावत हुसैन उर्फ़ असद उर्फ़ बहार
2. हाफ़िज मसूदुर रहमान उर्फ़ मसूद
3. मीर नजरुल इस्लाम उर्फ़ बच्चू
4. मोहम्मदपुर का हारून

गिरफ्तार

5. बेलाल
6. सैयद बहरुल हसन उर्फ़ साबूज।

(ग) बंगलादेश की सरकार ने इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना पर अत्यधिक खेद प्रकट किया है और यह आश्वासन दिया है है कि वह ऐसे सभी सम्भव कदम उठायेगी जिससे कि इस प्रकार की कोई वारदात फिर न होने पाये। 26 नवंबर 1975 को यानी इस वारदात के दिन उन्होंने यह घोषणा भी की थी कि तत्काल जांच का आदेश दिया गया है ताकि अपराधी को दण्ड दिया जा सके।

Indo-Sri Lanka Tele-Link

232. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Sri Lanka Tele-link plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) A radio link in Ultra High Frequency band is already in operation between Mandapam in India and Mannar in Sri Lanka. Plans have been finalised for the replacement of this system by a wide-band microwave link inter-connecting Madurai in India with Colombo in Sri Lanka.

(b) Following a visit of Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi to Sri Lanka in 1973, India offered to set up a wide and microwave link inter-connecting Madurai in India with Colombo in Sri Lanka. The cost of the microwave radio and multi-plexing equipment, towers, batteries and power Plant to the tune of Rs. 275 lakhs in Sri Lanka territory will be met by the Government of India while the

local cost including the cost of Civil Works will be met by the Government of Sri Lanka.

Increase in Freight Rates of Salt by Indian Coastal Shipping Companies

233. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Coastal Shipping Companies have increased freight rates of salt with retrospective effect from November, and

(b) how far this has affected the trade of the small salt merchants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) (a) Government had approved the revision of freight rates for salt from the middle of July 1975

(b) The increase will have the effect of marginally increasing the retail price of salt in West Bengal where bulk of this salt goes At the loading ports, the shippers of salt are likely to be facilitated because of the number of ships available for salt traffic after the freight increase

Ban on opening of New Post Offices

234 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a ban on opening of new Post Offices in India now, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) and (b) There is no ban on opening of Post Offices in backward, tribal, and hilly areas A restriction on opening of new post offices in other areas has, however, been placed due to financial stringency.

Anti-Indian Tirade by Pakistan

235 SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that of late Pakistan has launched an anti-Indian tirade, and

(b) whether the attention of the Government of Pakistan has been drawn towards it and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Since June 1975, Pakistan has from time to time indulged in anti-India propaganda regarding the emergency and India's relations with Bangladesh,

(b) Government have taken up the matter with Pakistan and have pointed out that baseless allegations by Pakistan's official media and missions abroad, such as the one that India would launch a military adventure against Pakistan or Bangladesh, are not only false but in violation of the bilateral understanding on propaganda in pursuance of the Simla Agreement They have also been told that this propaganda campaign is likely to cause a set-back to the process of normalising relations

Improvement of Konkan-Goa Coastal Passengers Service

236 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the actual needs and the difficulties experienced by the Bombay Konkan-Goa Coastal Passengers travelling by ships,

(b) whether any suggestions have been received by Government from the Konkan Vikas Parishad to replace or scrap the existing ships employed

by the Moghal lines on that route by ships of smaller size which can berth at various smaller ports on the route; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in that direction and also to improve the standard of the Coastal service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI) (a) to (c). The requirements and needs on the Konkan Coastal Service are kept under review by the Government of India. The service is being operated by the Mogul Line Limited, a public sector shipping company, on the basis of a schedule of calls determined in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra. A suggestion was made by the Konkan Vikas Parishad that the existing ships should be replaced by smaller and speedier vessels. Such vessels are however, not easily available in the second hand market and are costly to build. Therefore, replacement of the existing vessels is not an easy proposition. Economic viability of these services is directly related to the level of fares which can be maintained. As mentioned earlier the matter is constantly under review and appropriate measures to the extent possible are taken by Government to provide a satisfactory service.

Lock-Out by Management of Mulberry Aquatic Products Limited, Mangalore

237. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Management of Mulberry Aquatic Products Limited, Mangalore declared lock-out on 16th August, 1975;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has caused hardship to workers and loss of foreign exchange;

(d) total production lost on account of lock-out; and

(e) steps being taken to see that the lock-out is lifted?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (e). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere.

Sino-Indian Relations

238. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the measures adopted by the Government during last three months to normalise India's relations with Chinese Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): The Government continues to adhere to its policy of seeking to normalise relations with the People's Republic of China. Our recent initiatives in this direction include agreeing to the installation of a general talex link in the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi on a reciprocal basis, an invitation to China to participate in the 6th Regional Conference of UNESCO National Commissions for Asia and Oceania and support for the Chinese candidature for the Asian Development Bank.

Accident in Chinkuri Coal Mines

239. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the accident in Chinkuri Coal Mines in Asansol, where miners were killed;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps against such accidents in coal mines which are increasing; and

(c) what compensation Government propose to give to the workers' families?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) A fatal accident occurred at Chinkuri 1 & 2 Pits Colliery on 18th December 1975 due to fall of roof at a longwall face, killing three persons and inflicting serious injuries on two other persons

(b) Improving safety measures in mines is a continuous process Steps are being taken to tighten supervision and arrange training programmes in safety measures Managements are also being advised to comply with *safety rules strictly*

(c) An *ex-gratia* payment of Rs 1000/- has already been made to the families of deceased persons compensation is also payable by the management under the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, the administration of which falls within the State sphere

Increase in Incidence of T B

240 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether tuberculosis is increasing in India despite the National Programme for its eradication,

(b) the estimated number of patients of TB in India, and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to handle the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) No

(b) On the basis of the findings of National Sample Survey conducted in 1955—58 there would be about 8 to 9 million cases of radiologically active tuberculosis of whom about 2 million are infectious

(c) Mass case finding and domiciliary treatment of T B cases by organising District T B Control Programmes through the peripheral Health Institutions and BCG Vaccination of the younger population are in progress

Commissions in Co-operation with USA

241 SHRI C JANARDHANAN
SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Commissions in co-operation with American Government,

(b) whether the Indian Government had drawn an agreement with the Government of U S A, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) to (c) An Agreement to set up an Indo US Joint Commission on Economic, Commercial Scientific Technological, Educational and Cultural Cooperation was signed in New Delhi in October 1974 Under this Joint Commission three Sub-Commissions dealing with economic and commercial scientific and technological and educational and cultural matters were set up Both sides are represented in each of the Sub Commissions Under the above-mentioned Agreement a meeting of the Indo-US Joint Commission took place in Washington on 6 7th October 1975 The Indian Delegation was led by Shri Y B Chavan Minister for External Affairs and the US side by Dr H Kissinger, Secretary of State

Discussions with U S Government on Diego Garcia Nuclear Base

242 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether during his discussion *with U S Government the Foreign* Minister had raised the issue of Diego Garcia nuclear base in the Indian Ocean, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The consistent views of the Government of India regarding the military base in Diego Garcia have been conveyed to the U.S. Government from time to time. These views were also reiterated during the Foreign Minister's visit to the United States in October, 1975.

Ordinance on Bonus

243. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Central Trade Union Organisations have opposed the Ordinance on Bonus;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) the reason as to why these organisations or the Apex Body were not consulted?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Representations have been received in connection with some of the provisions in the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 and the points made therein have been noted.

(c) Such consultation was not considered necessary as the Ordinance was to be promulgated.

Loans demanded by Maharashtra for Repairs of National Highway No. 17

244. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount demanded by the Government of Maharashtra as loan and subsidy for repairs to the National Highway No. 17 (West Coast Road) in Kolaba District;

(b) the amount paid or proposed to be paid during 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for carrying out these repairs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI (DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The expenditure incurred on development of national highways and on their maintenance and repairs is met by the Government of India direct, and no loans or subsidies are given for this purpose to State Governments.

In January 1975 the Government of Maharashtra forwarded an estimate of Rs. 134.07 lakhs for rehabilitating the cracked cement concrete pavement of the West Coast Road, National Highway No 17 lying in the Kolaba District. After examination, this estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 117.27 lakhs in June, 1975. This estimate provides for dismantling the existing cracked cement concrete pavement and rebuilding the same as blacktopped pavement in two lane widths. For this work the Government of Maharashtra have demanded during the current financial year a sum of Rs. 58 lakhs. The same is proposed to be allotted. Funds permitting, the rehabilitation work is likely to be completed by June, 1977.

G.S.I. Report on Kozhikode Iron ore Deposits

245. SHRI S. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has submitted a report on the iron ore deposits in Kozhikode District;

(b) the salient features of study made by Government on its utilisation; and

(c) whether any further study is contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Exploration of the area in this District has so far been carried out only up to the preliminary stage to assess probable and possible reserves and to have a broad idea of the grade. Present estimates indicate a total probable reserves of 36 5 million tonnes of oxidized iron ore and 41 92 million tonnes of unoxidized iron ore The average iron ore content is about 35 per cent Detailed tests and further studies will be necessary to determine the economic feasibility of commercial exploitation of these ores

Seven-days Week in Private Sector

246 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether the national Apex body of the private sector has accepted a proposal to introduce seven-days week, and

(b) if so, the advantages and disadvantages therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) Yes, it has accepted the proposal in principle subject to certain guidelines

(b) The seven days working in the industry is expected to increase production and employment opportunities particularly when it is to be introduced in agreement with workers/Union(s).

Lay-Offs and Retrenchments by Employers

247 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether AITUC has drawn the attention of Government to the closures, lay-offs and retrenchments being carried out by the employers in violation of the decision of the National Apex Body, and

(b) the steps taken by Government against the employers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). (a) Yes In one of the resolutions entitled "on use and misuse of Emergency" passed by the General Council of AITUC during November, 1975, there is a reference about employers' resorting to lay offs, closures and retrenchments etc

(b) The matter was placed before the National Apex Body which discussed the issue threadbare and evolved a guideline for the prevention of unilateral action by the employers and employees

Recurrence of Small-Pox in the Country

248 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that again small-pox has occurred in India, and

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M. ISHAQUE) (a) No case of small-pox has been reported in India since the 5th July, 1975

(b) Does not arise

Setting up of Shipbuilding Yards

249 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the inter-ministerial committee formed to go into the details of the recommendations of the consultants on the feasibility of establishing ship-building yards during the Fifth Five Year Plan have submitted the report, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The Perliminary Project Reports submitted by the foreign Consultants are in the process of detailed examination through inter-ministerial consultations.

Alleged SAIL interference in Autonomy of Steel Plants

250 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the PTI dispatch from Durgapur dated the 14th May, 1975, in which Shri Bagaram Tulpule, former General Manager of the Durgapur Steel Plant, has alleged that the SAIL was not functioning in accordance with the policy spelt out by Government at the time of its formation and there was undue interference in the autonomy of the steel plants; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not accept the allegations mentioned in part (a) of the Question.

Indian stand on U.N. resolution regarding Portuguese Timor

251. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on December 11, 1975, the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations adopted a resolution deploring "military intervention" by Indonesia in Portuguese Timor and calling upon it to, "withdraw without delay" its troops from the area;

(b) if so, whether India, Iran, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Thailand were among the nations which opposed the resolution;

(c) whether the supporters of the resolution included Soviet Union, Bangladesh, China and some African countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons as to why India voted against the resolution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a Resolution was adopted by the Fourth Committee, which deals with Trust and Non-self-governing territories, on 11th December, 1975. The Resolution was subsequently adopted by the Plenary.

(b) 11 countries including India, Iran Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Thailand voted against the resolution.

(c) 69 countries including Soviet Union, Bangladesh, China and some African countries supported the resolution.

(d) India voted against the resolution because while the resolution reaffirms the right of the people to self-determination, it will do very little to help the people exercise this right. India, together with some other countries, had presented an alternative draft resolution which sought to achieve this objective by securing the co-operation of all without criticising the action of any party. Unfortunately, it did no find adequate support.

Mini Steel Plants

252 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether his Ministry had decided to appoint the Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants and Destur and Company to make a study of the mini steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): Yes, Sir. A decision to this effect has been taken recently.

Memorandum from Suti Mill Mazdoor Ekta Samiti, Jaipur

253. *SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:*

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the Suti Mill Mazdoor Ekta Samiti, Jaipur urging upto to stop gangester's attacks on the workers; and

(b) if so. the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere and has been brought to the notice of the State Government.

बोनस पुनर्विचार समिति

254. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बोनस पुनर्विचार समिति का प्रतिवेदन मिले काफी दिन हो गए

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय लिया जायेगा ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी):(क) से (ग). बोनस पुनरीक्षा समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट सरकार को 14 अक्तूबर, 1974 को प्राप्त हुई थी और रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णयों को लागू करने के लिए 25 सितम्बर, 1975 को एक अध्यादेश,. नामत: बोनस (संशोधन) भुगतान अध्यादेश, 1975 जारी किया गया था ।

Validity of Indian Medical Degrees in U.K.

255. *SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:*

(a) the reasons why Indian Medical degrees are no more valid in U.K.; and

(b) Government's reactions thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The Government of India is not aware of the reasons for the action of the General Medical Council of U. K.

(b) The action of the General Medical Council of U.K. was considered by the Medical Council of India and subsequently on their recommendations, all British Medical qualifications have been deleted with effect from 12-11-75 from the Second Schedule of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. However, these qualifications have been included in Part II of the Third Schedule to enable continued recognition of these qualifications when held by Indian nationals only.

A copy of the Press note issued by the Medical Council of India is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10035/76].

New Unit of I.T.I. in West Bengal

256 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI A. K. KISKU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Telephone Industries Limited is considering the location of its new unit in West Bengal; and

(b) the action taken upto date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The question of location of the new units of Indian Telephone Industries proposed to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period is under consideration

Abolition of contract labour

257. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is a proposal to do away with contract labour system; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). (a) and (b). There is already a Central Law viz. the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, which provides for the prohibition of contract labour where feasible, and regulation of the employment of contract labour in cases where its abolition is not practicable. So far as industries in the Central sphere go, Central Government have already abolished contract labour in five categories of employments in Coal Mines As far its abolition in other employments where such abolition may be feasible, Government are constantly reviewing the position in this regard, and would take appropriate action in the matter in the light of such reviews.

Assistance to voluntary Organisations for medical facilities in rural areas

258. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for giving assistance to voluntary organisations for providing medical facilities in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Government already have a scheme under which 100 per cent grant is given for equipments and 50 per cent for construction to voluntary organisations providing medical facilities. Recurring and non-recurring grants are also given to voluntary institutions for survey, education and treatment under the National Leprosy Control Programme. In addition to this, another scheme has recently been introduced under which non-recurring financial assistance is given to voluntary institutions/organisation for setting up new hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas and the cost is to be shared equally by the voluntary organisation concerned, the State Government and the Central Government The scheme was circulated to the State Governments on the 25th January, 1975 with a request to give wide publicity and to forward applications of eligible institutions. Two proposals received through the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are at present under examination.

Satellite Port at Nhava-Sheva, Bombay

259. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for a satellite port at Nhava-Sheva near Bombay is pending clearance for a long time and the Maharashtra Government have urged for an early clearance of the scheme to relieve the congestion at Bombay port;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto; and

(c) whether any provision in the annual plan for 1976-77 has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). A note on the Satellite port at Nhava-Sheva near Bombay has been circulated for consideration by the Public Investment Board. It is expected that the Board will take up the item soon after ascertaining the views of the concerned Ministries. The Maharashtra Government have urged for early clearance of the scheme and have been apprised of the present position

(c) For annual plan 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 4.35 crores has been proposed.

Communications in rural areas

260. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of stores utilised for opening new P.C.Os/C.Os and Telephone Exchanges in the rural areas out of total allocation of stores, alongwith the percentage of the stores used for urban areas during the current financial year; and

(b) whether it is proposed to allot a major portion of the stores for giving telephone connections in the urban areas and thereby deprive the rural areas of getting their due in the expansion of tele-communication facilities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The stores predominantly used in the rural and urban areas are post line and wire materials. The allocations of these stores are made in bulk to the telecommunication circles based on their demads and subject to availability of stores/funds. The circles, in turn, utilise the stores to provide the services in both rural and urban areas to the best advantage of the public service and the Department.

Shortage of stores for P.C.Os, C.Os in North-Western Circle

261. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of stores for the installation of P C Os, C.Os and Telephone Exchanges in the North-Western Circle; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to augment the supply of stores?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) There is no shortage of stores peculiar to North-Western Circle. However, in respect of some items of line construction stores required for P.C Os. and C Os for the whole country there are shortfalls below the budgeted requirements

(b) Adequate orders have now been placed to cover the budgeted requirements and the progress of supplies is being watched. Circles have also been advised to use wooden/concrete poles, wherever feasible.

Communication Facilities in Lakshdweep Islands

262. SHRI P M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that communication facilities between the main land and the Lakshdweep Islands and among the Islands are still very poor; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to improve these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The following stations in Lakshadweep Islands are connected to the Mainland through a wireless station at Calicut:

	Date of opening
1. Agathi	12-1-63
2. Ameni	17-3-60
3. Androth	17-3-60
4. Chetlet	24-12-62
5. Kadamath	1-1-63
6. Kalpeni	18-5-62
7. Kavarathi	17-3-60
8. Kiltan	18-12-62
9. Minicoy	1-1-41

These stations are also connected among themselves. Though no serious interruptions have been reported on those circuits, it is proposed to replace the old equipment as spares are not readily available.

(b) In order to improve the communications, a proposal to open a new wireless station at Bitra Island has been finalised and the equipment is on order with Bharat Electronics, Bangalore. Radio Telephone circuits between Calicut—Androth, Calicut—Minicoy, Minicoy—Kavarathy, and Bangram—Agathi have also been proposed and are being finalised.

डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के नगरों को दिल्ली और बम्बई से जोड़ना

263. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाँडेय** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन नगरों को दिल्ली और बम्बई से डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था द्वारा जोड़ा गया है तथा किन-किन नगरों को वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान इस प्रकार जोड़ा जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा): इस समय मध्य प्रदेश का कोई भी शहर बम्बई या दिल्ली के साथ उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के जरिये नहीं जुड़ा है । तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित शहरों को वर्ष 1976 में बम्बई और दिल्ली के साथ उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के जरिये जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है :

(1) भोपाल-दिल्ली

(2) भोपाल-बम्बई

(3) इन्दौर-बम्बई

1975-76 के दौरान लगाये गये मिनी (छोटे) इस्पात संयंत्र

264. **डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पाँडेय** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1675-76 के दौरान देश में कितने मिनी (छोटे) इस्पात संयंत्र लगाए गये, उनमें से कितने संयंत्रों में इस्पात का उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है और कितने अभी निर्माणाधीन हैं;

(ख) कितने संयंत्र उत्पादन आरम्भ करने के बाद बन्द हुए; और

(ग) इन संयंत्रों के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

देश में कैंसर के रोगियों की वृद्धि

265. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाँडेय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारत में कैंसर के रोगियों की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) इस समय देश में वर्तमान कैंसर अनुसंधान तथा निदान केन्द्र कहां-कहां स्थित है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कैंसर का इलाज करने तथा इसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उपमंत्री (श्री ए०के०एम० इसहाक) : (क) भारत में कैंसर कितना फैला हुआ है इसके बारे में कोई देश-व्यापी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) राज्य अधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार देश के कैंसर अनुसंधान और उपचार केन्द्रों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई । देखिये संख्या** LT-10036/76]

(ग) नई दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई में चार क्षेत्रीय कैंसर अनुसंधान और उपचार केन्द्रों का विकास करने और देश के विभिन्न स्थानों खासतौर पर दूर-दूर के इलाकों में कोबाल्ट चिकित्सा की 20 यूनिटें खोलने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 3 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Visit by high powered delegation from Bangladesh

266. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered delegation from Bangladesh had met the Prime Minister and other important Ministers and Government officials of the Government of India recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Governments of India and Bangladesh want to strengthen ties of friendship further; and

(d) in view of this what step would be taken up by both the Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A delegation led by Mr. Justice A. Sattar, Special Assistant to the Bangladesh President and Chief Martial Law Administrator, and including the Bangladesh Foreign Secretary, Mr. Tabarak Husain, paid an official visit to New Delhi from 5 to 8 December 1975.

During the visit, Mr. Justice Sattar was received by the Prime Minister. He also paid a courtesy call on the Chief Justice of India.

There was full and frank exchange of views between the two sides on matters of mutal interest. The Indian delegation was led by Shri G. Parthasarthi Chairman, Policy Planning Committee of the Ministry of External Affairs and included Shri Kewal Singh Foreign Secretary, and Professor P. N. Dhar, Secretary to the Prime Minister.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Each side has indicated the steps it considered necessary to create a proper climate for better understanding and for promoting friendship and cooperation. Meanwhile, cooperation and exchanges in the field of trade and economy, science and technology, education and culture as well as in other fields are continuing.

Punishment to employees of Hospitals

267. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of various Hospitals, Health Department of Delhi Administration and the Central Government in Delhi and various parts of the country have been suspended, dismissed and their services terminated after the emergency has been declared; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Meeting between foreign Ministries of India and Pakistan

268. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had a meeting with the Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, very recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The Minister for External Affairs met the Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Mr. Aziz Ahmed, in New York in September, 1975. While the meeting was essentially a courtesy call to establish personal contact, the opportunity was utilised to exchange views on certain matters of bilateral interest.

Income earned by D.T.C. through flat fare system

269. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.T.C. has introduced flat fare system of Re. 0.30 and Re. 0.60; and

(b) if so, the income earned through this system since its introduction till December, 1975 and of six months before the introduction of flat fare system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The two stage flat fare system was introduced by DTC with effect from 22-10-1975. The figures relating to the total earnings of the Corporation, monthwise, for the period from 1-4-75 to 31-12-75 are as under:—

Month	Total earning (Rs. in lakhs)
April, 75 . . .	111.26
May, 75 . . .	117.31
June, 75 . . .	110.80
July, 75 . . .	129.53
Aug., 75 . . .	136.51
Sept., 75 . . .	140.28
Oct., 75 . . .	150.42
Nov., 75 . . .	147.15
Dec., 75 . . .	147.91

Steel Distribution Policy

270. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to modify the distribution policy of steel announced early in May last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). In view of the increased production and availability, the distribution policy of steel was modified in December, 1975. The allocation of plates including coils and forging quality Steels, has been taken out of the

purview of the Steel Priority Committee and added to the list of Joint Plant Committee items. However, the producers will ensure supply of steel to meet the full requirements of the priority sector units in the first instance. Joint Plant Committee has been asked to lay down suitable guidelines for this purpose.

Loss to D.T.C. Night Service

271. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.T.C. are running night service in Delhi;

(b) whether the income accrued therefrom is not commensurate with the expenditure it involves; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the DTC in this connection:

(i) With a view to cutting down the unremunerative kilometrage, the duration of the night bus services has been reduced by two hours.

(ii) For increasing the earnings, fare for these services has been revised to Re. 1 per adult passenger and 50 paise for a child. Personnel baggage is charged at the rate of 60 paise a piece, in addition.

Abolition of Bonded Labour

272. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) how far State Governments have implemented the 20 point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister to abolish bonded labour in rural areas in the States;

(b) the States which have implemented it and the number of labourers who were taken off from the yoke of bonds; and

(c) whether Government propose to persuade those States who have not taken any measure to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975 promulgated by the President on the 24th October, 1975 came into force with effect from 25th October, 1975, and is applicable to the whole of India. The bonded labour system stands abolished from that date. The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to confer such powers and impose such duties on the State Officials as may be necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Ordinance are properly carried out. A few State Governments have issued necessary orders for abolishing the bonded labour system and others are taking necessary action in the matter. The following State Governments and Union Territories have denied the existence of bonded labour system in their jurisdictions:--

(1) Maharashtra
(2) Haryana
(3) Jammu and Kashmir
(4) Manipur
(5) Meghalaya
(6) Nagaland
(7) Tripura
(8) Andaman and Nicobar Administration
(9) Chandigarh
(10) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(11) Delhi Administration
(12) Goa, Daman and Diu
(13) Arunanchal Pradesh
(14) Lakshdweep Administration
(15) Pondicherry Administration.

(b) The Government of Bihar have taken action to abolish the bonded labour system and have freed so far 525 labourers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

इस्पात का आयात

273. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी मात्रा में इस्पात उपलब्ध है तथा इसकी कितनी मात्रा देश के लिए आवश्यक है;

(ख) कितनी मात्रा मे इस्पात विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है;

(ग) हमारा देश इस्पात के उत्पादन में कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा; और

(घ) भारत ने किन-किन देशों से इस्पात के आयात और निर्यात करने के बारे में करार किये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) इस वर्ष मुख्य उत्पादकों का विक्रय इस्पात के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 57 लाख टन है । इसके अलावा लगभग 3 लाख टन का आयात किया जाएगा । अनुमान है कि आन्तरिक माग लगभग 55 लाख टन होगी ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० तथा सेल इंटरनेशनल लि० के माध्यम से इस्पात की जिन वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाता है उनका वर्ष 1975-76 में 1-1-1976 तक 175,800 टन आयात किया गया है । खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने अप्रैल-नवम्बर 1975 में 23,261 टन इस्पात आयात किया है । इसके अलावा वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं/पंजीकृत निर्यातकों तथा उनके नामितों द्वारा भी कुछ इस्पात आयात किया गया है ।

(घ) जहां तक कुल टन भार (टनेज) का प्रश्न है आत्मनिर्भरता की स्थिति पहले ही प्राप्त की जा चुकी है । कुछ मैंचिंग इस्पात तथा कुछ प्रकार के संशलिष्ट इस्पात का आयात जारी रहेगा और जो इस्पात हमारी आवश्यकता से अधिक होगा इसका निर्यात किया जाता रहेगा ।

(घ) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० / सेल इंटरनेशनल लि० के आयात के करार मुख्यतया जापान, यू०के०, प० जर्मनी, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, इटली, पोलैंड, द० कोरिया, आस्ट्रेलिया, स्वीडन, हंगरी, तथा फ्रांस के साथ हैं । निर्यात के करार श्री लंका, जापान, इंडोनेशिया, पाकिस्तान, ईरान, युगोस्लाविया, यूनाइटेड अरब एमीरेट, मिस्र, लीबिया, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, मारिशस, अदन, जोर्डन, तनजानिया, कीनिया, थाइलैंड, सीरिया, कुवैत, ईरान तथा द० कोरिया के साथ है ।

Suggestion of World Bank for Improving Public Transportation

274. SHRI JAGANNATH MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank study has revealed inadequate public transportation in developing countries; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures suggested in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations in the World Bank study relate to:—

(i) More rational use of transport facilities, particularly of road space in congestion areas;

(ii) Improvements needed in the efficiency of transport undertakings and their co-ordination; and

(iii) Reducing transport requirements by closely relating transport facilities to improvements in urban physical patterns

The above study covers urban transportation problems in the developing countries including India The recommendations of the World Bank are of a general nature and the implementation thereof depeads on the conditions obtaining in the respective cities Decisions on these recommendations rest with the concerned State Governments, in so far as the cities in India are concerned

UN Resolution on merger of East Timor with Indonesia

275 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether recently in UNO, India supported merging of East Timor with Indonesia,

(b) if so, which are the other countries who supported merging of East Timor with Indonesia, and

(c) the reasons for the support?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Introduction of National Transport Permit Scheme

276 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Transport Permit Scheme which was to be introduced by the end of 1975 has since been introduced,

(b) whether State Governments and Union Territories were asked to invite applications to their own quota; and

(c) if so the number of National Transport Permits State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) The maximum number of national Permits which may be issued by each State/Union Territory is as under —

Name of State/Union Territory	No of National Permits
Andhra Pradesh, Assam Bihar Gujarat, Haryana Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi and Goa Daman and Diu	250 each.
(ii) Himachal Pradesh and Tripura	200 each
(iii) Manipur, Meghalaya Nagaland, Sikkim Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh Mizoram and Pondicherry	50 each

According to the information available so far no State has issued any national permits as yet except West Bengal This State has selected 244 applicants for grant of these permits and has sent out offers to 230 out of these persons

Creation of nuclear-free zone in South Asia

277 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether India had participated in the Main Political Committee of the UN on 4th December, 1975,

(b) if so whether Pakistan had made any attempt to commit India to

consultations on the creation of nuclear-free zone for South Asia; and

(c) if so, India's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India has expressed its inability to participate in any consultations that might now be proposed by Pakistan in regard to this question. In accordance with the generally accepted procedure, prior consultations should have been undertaken by Pakistan with the countries concerned before the question of declaration and establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia was formally taken up at the UN General Assembly. Furthermore, in India's view, Pakistan's proposal is politically motivated and propagandistic in nature. South Asia is a sub-region of Asia and the Pacific. The existence of nuclear weapons in the region of Asia and the Pacific and the presence of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean make the situation inappropriate for the creation of a nuclear-weapon free zone in the sub-region of South Asia.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये नाम दर्ज करवाना

278. **श्री हरी सिंह** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने आवेदकों ने नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये 20 दिसम्बर 1975 तक विभाग में अपने नाम दर्ज कराये है; और

(ख) उन्हें नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) (क) 24,456 ।

(ख) ओ०वाई०टी० श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत करीब 550 अर्जियां दर्ज हैं । आशा है कि इन आवेदकों को अगस्त 1976 तक कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे । टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता में वृद्धि होने पर गैर-ओ०वाई०टी० श्रेणी के आवेदकों को भी उत्तरोत्तर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे ।

बंगलादेश में भारत के हाई कमिश्नर को गोलियों से घायल किया जाना

279. **श्री हरी सिंह** :
श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बगला देश में नियुक्त भारत के हाई कमीश्नर को हाल ही मे गोलियों से घायल किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस घटना के तथ्य क्या है तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हाई कमिश्नर को सशस्त्र घुसपैठियों में से एक ने दाईं भुजा और कंधे के जोड के नीचे गोली मारी । हाई कमिश्नर को अस्पताल ले जाया गया जहां उनके कंधे में लगी गोली निकाल दी गई । उन्हें 27 नवम्बर के अपराह्न में अस्पताल से छुट्टी दे दी गई । वे पूरी तरह से स्वस्थ होने की दिशा में तेजी से प्रगति कर रहे हैं ।

26 नवम्बर, 1975 को जारी किये गए एक वक्तव्य में भारत सरकार ने भारतीय हाई कमिश्नर पर किये गए सशस्त्र कातिलाना हमले पर गहरा दुख प्रकट किया और करोतय शब्दों मे इसकी निन्दा की। बगला देश सरकार को भारतीय हाई

कमीशन के कर्मचारी, उनके परिवार तथा बंगलादेश में रहने वाले अन्य भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों समुचित का सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के उनके दायित्व का पुन स्मरण कराया गया । बगलादेश सरकार से इस घटना के पीछे छिपे षड्यत्र का भडाफाड करने तथा अपराधियों को दड देने के लिए जाच शुरू करने के लिए भी कहा गया।

वर्ष 1975 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में नये डाकघर खोला जाना

280. **श्री हरी सिंह** : क्या **संचार** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश म वर्ष 1975 मे कितने नये डाकघर खोले गय ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा): 73 !

U. N. Resolution equating Zionism with Racialism

281 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minist EXTERNAL AF FAIRS be ple e the reasons for supporting on equating Zionism with r ism at the last session of the General Assembly of the U.N O

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) India voted in favour of the Re olution on Zionism adopted by the U N General Assembly during the 30th Session This has been consistent with out stand in this regard In 1973, we had supported a U. N General Assembly Resolution which "condemned the unholy alliance between South African Racism and Zionism" We had supported the Mexican Declaration on the International Women's Year in 1974 which called for "the elimination of Zionism, apartheid and racial discrimination". At the Non-aligned Conference in Lima in August 1974, the final Declaration "called on all countries to oppose Zionism as a racist and imperialist ideology" Support for the Resolution does not mean support for anti-semitism It is only a recognition of the fact that in its impact on the people in West Asia suffering from the consequences of Zionist occupation and oppression, Zionism is a form of racial discrimination.

Third U.N Centre at New Delhi

282. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to make New Delhi as Third U N Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) Government are not considering any proposal for making New Delhi a U N. Centre

Developments in Bangladesh

283 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
SHRI S. M BANERJEE

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reaction of the Government to the developments in Bangladesh especially to the brutal butchery of respected leaders and their family members in that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) The Government of India had expressed deep shock and grief at the tragic murder of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family as well as other respected leaders of Bangladesh Although no country can remain unaffected by political upheavals in its neighbourhood, India has continued to treat these tragic developments in Bangladesh as an internal affair of that country.

Construction of Shipyards at Hajira, Gujarat

284. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Hajira near Surat in Gujarat is one of the sites selected for the construction of a shipyard; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Hajira is among the sites under consideration in connection with the Fifth Plan proposal for setting up two new shipyards.

Payment of Bonus to Workers

285. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drastically changed their policy regarding payment of bonus to industrial and factory workers in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether workers and trade unions have resented and agitated against the bonus cut?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The position is explained in the Press Note issued after the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 was promulgated on the 25th September, 1975 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-10037/76].

(c) Representations have been received in connection with some of the provisions in the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975, and the points made therein have been noted

Indo-Pakistani Relations

286 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Pakistani relations have shown any improvement during the later half of the year 1975;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) when the normal diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan are likely to be resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The process of normalising relations with Pakistan has slowed down because of the continuing anti India propaganda by Pakistan. India has pointed out to the Pakistan Government that this propaganda campaign should be stopped so that atmosphere is made more conducive to the resumption of talks.

(c) As envisages in the Simla Agreement some substance has to be given to the various steps for normalization of relations so that resumption of diplomatic relations becomes meaningful.

Assault on Indian High Commissioner in Dacca

287. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government protested strongly and promptly at the ghastly assault on the person of the Indian High Commissioner in Dacca in the later part of the year 1975;

(b) whether Bangladesh Government have investigated into the whole incident and communicated the results to the Government; and

(c) whether India-Bangladesh relations have deteriorated or improved since the tragic and inhuman killings of Bang Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, his family and close associates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Investigation by the Bangladesh authorities into the armed attack on our High Commissioner in Dacca is still in progress Meanwhile, the Bangladesh Police have identified all six assailants, four of whom were killed and two arrested

(c) The Government of India expressed deep shock and grief at the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, his family and close associates

Although India could not remain unaffected and unconcerned by political upheaval in its neighbourhood it was made clear that we continue to treat such tragic developments as the internal affair of Bangladesh

As far as India is concerned, we attach fundamental importance to peace, harmony and cooperation with all our neighbours It is our firm resolve to continue our efforts to promote friendship and achieve lasting peace in the Sub Continent

We welcome the assurances given by the Bangladesh Government to abide by existing bilateral treaties and agreements with India and to strengthen and expand relations between the two countries

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों पर खर्च की गई धनराशि की वसूली

288. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत में रखे गये पाकिस्तान के 90 हजार सैनिकों पर खर्च की गई करोड़ों रुपयों की राशि को पाकिस्तान से वसूल कर लिया गया है ।

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है तथा इस संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान सरकार से यह राशि वसूल करने में सक्षम होगी ।

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). जैसा कि सदन में पहले बताया जा चुका है, भारत सरकार ने युद्धबंदियों को अग्रिम वेतन देने में और सरक्षात्मक अभिरक्षा में रखे गये असैनिकों को वित्तीय भत्ते देने में जो राशि खर्च की थी और जो जेनेवा करार के अनुसार वसूली योग्य है उसकी प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार से औपचारिक रूप से कहा था । इस विषय में एक स्मारक-पत्र अप्रैल 1974 में पाकिस्तान सरकार को दिया गया था और समय-समय पर सरकार इस संबंध में भी स्मरण कराती रही है ।

हिन्द महासागर को प्रतिस्पर्धा और तनाव से मुक्त रखना

289 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि हिन्द महासागर का महाशक्तियों की आपसी प्रतिस्पर्धा और तनाव से मुक्त रखा जाय, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दियागो गार्सिया में ब्रिटेन और अमरीका को नौसैनिक अड्डे बनाने से रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये है और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दीगां गार्सिया में अड्डे का भारत का विरोध सर्वविदित है और जिनसे इसका संबंध है उन्हें बता दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र में तथा और जगह भी हिन्द महासागर से विदेशी सैनिक अड्डो को हटाने के प्रस्ताव का दृढ़ समर्थन किया है। लेकिन अधिकांश तटवर्ती तथा पांच राज्यों द्वारा गम्भीर चिन्ता व्यक्त किए जाने के बावजूद दीगां गार्सिया में सैन्य निर्माण कार्य जारी ही है।

बेगार प्रथा के दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

290. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सभी राज्यों ने बगार प्रथा को अवैध घोषित करते हुए, इसे समाप्त कर दिया है?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा 24 अक्टूबर, 1975 को प्रख्यापित बंधक ग्रस्त श्रमिक प्रथा (उन्मूलन) अध्यादेश, 1975, 25 अक्टूबर 1975 से प्रवृत्त हुआ और यह सारे भारत पर लागू होता है। उस तारीख से बंधक ग्रस्त श्रमिक प्रथा सारे भारत में समाप्त कर दी गई है। राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इस अध्यादेश के उपबन्ध उचित रूप से लागू हों, जैसा आवश्यक हो ऐसे कार्य राज्य के अधिकारियों को सौंपे।

कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक आदेश जारी किए हैं और अन्य मामले में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

पुरुष तथा महिलाओं के लिए समान वेतन के बारे में कानून का प्रवर्तन

291. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के लिए किए गए समान वेतन के प्रावधान को देखते हुए इस कानून को सभी राज्यों ने सभी स्तरों पर लागू कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कानून का पालन न करने पर कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी ठहराया गया और प्रत्येक मामले में क्या सजा दी गई?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) समान पारिश्रमिक अध्यादेश, 1975 बागान में रोजगारों पर 15 अक्टूबर, 1975 को और स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों में रोजगारों पर पहली जनवरी, 1976 को लागू किया गया था। सभी राज्य सरकारों और प्रशासनों से इन रोजगारों में अध्यादेश के उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ख) अध्यादेश के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में दोषसिद्धि का कोई मामला अभी तक सूचित नहीं किया गया है।

Number of unemployed persons

292. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) how many people are unemployed at present;

(b) how many people were made unemployed due to lay-offs and *lock-outs in industries during* the last six months; and

(c) what step Government propose to take to provide employment to these people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Precise estimates of unemployment in the country are not available. According to the available information, the number of work-seekers borne on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country was 92.73 lakhs as on October 31, 1975.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is recieved.

Public Call Offices in Orissa

293. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Public Call Offices have been opened in the year 1975 in Orissa; and

(b) whether there is a Public Call Office in each block headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Thirty-four long distance Public Call Offices (P C Os) and nine local P C.Os. have been opened in Orissa during the year 1975.

(b) 222 Block Headquarters in a total of 312 have P.C.Os.

Asian Security System

294. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of having an Asian Security system is being discussed with some of the Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the different countries in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE *MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS* (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme

295. SHRI S. M SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state how far the 20-Point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister as it relates to his Ministry has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): A statement giving the required information on the items concerning Ministry of Labour is Laid on the Table of the *House.*

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10038/76].

Minimum wages for Agricultural Labour

296. SHRI S M. SIDDAYYA:
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum wages for agricultural labour have been revised recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). A statement showing wage revisions carried out in respect of employment in agriculture, during 1975-76 is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10039/76].

Enforcement of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

297. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the enforcement of contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the country; and

(b) how many State Governments have established Boards for conducting and deciding contract labour cases?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The authorities responsible for the enforcement of provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, are the Central and State Governments in their respective spheres. The attached statement indicates the progress made in regard to inspections by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, irregularities detected, prosecutions launched etc. in respect of the Central Sphere.

(b) Presumably reference is to the State Advisory Boards to be constituted by the State Governments in terms of Section 4 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act to advise them *inter-alia*, on matters arising out of the administration of this Act. According to available information collected in connection with the last meeting of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board held on November 13, 1975, such Boards had been constituted by eight State Governments/Union Territories, while many of the remaining States Governments had either stated that such Boards would be constituted after finalisation of the Rules under the Act or the matter was under their consideration.

Statement

i) No. of Principal Employers who have taken out registeration certificate, as on 30-9-75 . . .	2156
(ii) No. of contractors whom licences have been issued as on 30-9-75 . .	3970
(iii) No. of contractors labour as on 30-9-75, covered by licences . .	2,81,707
iv) No. of inspections made up to 31-10-75 . . .	8,956
(v) No. of irregularities detected up to 31-10-75 . .	87,796
(vi) No. of irregularities rectified up to 31-10-75 .	65,637
(vii) No. of prosecutions launched up to 31-10-75 .	7,102
(viii) No. of convictions obtained up to 31-10-75 .	2,973
(ix) No. of claim cases filed up to 31-10-75 . . .	161

Indo-Bangladesh Talks

298. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether high level Indo-Bangladesh talks took place recently in Delhi;

(b) whether any Joint Communique was issued; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Joint Press Note was issued.

(c) A copy of the Press Note has been placed in the Parliament Library.

Equal wage for equal work for Women and Men

299. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how far the states have implemented the ordinance regarding equal wage for equal work for women and men; and

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have implemented it for the women workers in plantation and agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The Equal Remuneration Ordinance, 1975 was made applicable to employments in Plantations on the 15th October 1975 and to employments in Local Authorities on the 1st January, 1976. All State Governments/Administrations, including the Government of Tamil Nadu, have been requested to implement the provisions of the Ordinance in these employments.

Strikes and Lock-outs in States since Emergency

300. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many strikes were held since the declaration of internal emergency uptil December, 1975 giving State-wise break-up of the number and man-days lost;

(b) how many lock-outs were declared by the employers giving State-wise break-up and the number of workers who were forced idle; and

(c) the loss of production suffered during these lock-outs and strikes, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Mecon project at Rourkela

301. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken the decision to establish a 30 crore project at Rourkela or at Adityapur, near Jamshedpur under Metallurgical Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to a proposal of Steel Authority of India Limited to set up a Central Workshop for the manufacture of spare parts for the steel plants. A feasibility report has been prepared by Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited for this project. The feasibility report is presently under examination of Steel Authority of India Limited. No decision has been taken by Government in this regard so far.

Compulsory family planning irrespective of Religion

302 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether legislation on Family Planning has now become necessary to check the rapid growth of population in the country; and

(b) whether Family Planning would be made compulsory for the people of every religion in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Family Planning has been a voluntary programme and is accepted by persons of all religions in this country There is no proposal to make Family Planning compulsory at present

Change in Pak attitude towards Simla Agreement

303 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government still abide by the Simla Agreement;

(b) whether Pakistan has since changed its attitude as it appears from Shri Bhutto's speech in Sri Lanka recently; and

(c) the reaction of our Government and the steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b) While the Pakistan Government tries to impress third countries that it is sincere in its deesire to normalise relations with India in accordance with the Simla Agreement, statements by Pakistan leaders and continuing propaganda against India contradict this assertion.

(c) India has made it clear in recent communications sent to Pakistan that negative propaganda against India is likely to cause a set-back to the process of normalisation and that the atmosphere should therefore be made conducive to the holding of further talks.

Commemorative stamp of Begum Akhtar

304 SHRI S M. BANERJEE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether request has been made by individuals and organisations to have commemorative stamp of late lamented Begum Akhtar, the famous musician; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was placed before the Philetelic Advisory Committee on 21-11-74 and again on 16-12-75 but the same was not recommended.

Aluminium factory at Ratnagiri

305. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Aluminium Factory a Ratnagiri during 1974-75;

(b) whether the Government propose to abandon the Project or complete it; and

(c) if the Government propose to complete it, the time schedule therefor and the reasons for slowing down the work on this project?

THE DEPUUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) to (c). In April, 1974, Governement approved the Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) Aluminium Project, the estimated cost of which then was Rs 73 825 crores. However, due to budgetary constraints, a financial provision of Rs. 1 crore only was made in 1974-75 and Rs 50 lakhs in 1975-76. The detailed implementation of the project will be taken up and the annual phasing thereof determined only after full financial resources for the project have been earmarked.

Accumulation of Steel Rods

306. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the accumulation of steel rods and the resultant lay off in steel Rolling Mills; and

(b) if so, the remedies contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). In view of the increased production and streamlining of distribution, there is a surplus in the availability

of steel rods in the country. SAIL International Limited have taken measures to step up the export of bars. Government have no information about lay-off in steel re-rolling mills.

Employment of technicians and skilled Labourers in Saudi Arabia and Gulf countries

307. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether he is aware that a large number of technicians and skilled labourers are unemployed in Kerala State;

(b) whether employment is available for them in Saudi Arabia and Gulf countries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to find employment for them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Precise estimates in this regard are not available. Available information relates to work seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) registered as "Craftsmen and Production Process Workers" with the Employment Exchanges in Kerala State. Their number was 39,290 as on 30th June, 1975.

(b) In recent years certain opportunities have come up in these countries for those Indian nationals whose experience and qualifications match the requirements.

(c) Government processes all the requests received from the Government, semi-Government and private undertakings from these countries expeditiously and renders all necessary and adequate assistance to them in the recruitment while at the same time safeguarding the interests of those recruited.

Ferro-Vanadium Plant in Orissa

308. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the further steps taken to commission Ferro-Vanadium Plant in the District Mayurbhanj of Orissa State;

(b) the total investment in the aforesaid Plant; and

(c) the preliminaries completed till to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The proposal for setting up a Ferro-Vanadium Plant in the District of Mayurbhanj of Orissa State was approved by the Board of Directors of Steel Authority of India Ltd. on 10th November, 1975. The proposal is now under consideration of the Government for an investment decision.

(b) The total investment envisaged in the aforesaid Plant is about Rs. 16 crores.

(c) A feasibility report has been made by M/s. M.N. Dastur & Co. An Expert Group constituted by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has examined the geological prospecting data establishing a mineable ore reserve of Vanadi-ferrous ore in the Mayurbhanj District and the adjoining regions of Orissa State.

Number of Mini Steel Plants in the country

309. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many mini steel plants have been set up in the country, State-wise total investments in these plants to-date and state-wise installed capacity of the plants;

(b) how many plants, State-wise, have been closed down to-date;

(c) total number of persons affected by such closures; and

(d) the factors responsible for the closures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of an Apex Body to deal with Unemployment, Retrenchment, etc.

310. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an Apex Body consisting of the representatives of some selected Central Trade Union Organisations, Government and employers, with Shri B. Bhagawati as the Chairman, to deal with the problem of unemployment, retrenchment, lay-off etc.;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of this body;

(c) whether an Expert Committee on Unemployment with Shri Bhagawati as the Chairman was appointed by Government in December, 1970;

(d) if so, whether the said Committee had submitted their interim report on February 12, 1972, and the final report on May 15, 1973; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken so far on these reports?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Government of India have set up a national Apex Body consisting of workers' representatives from the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and employers' representatives from the Employers' Federation of India, All India Manufacturers' Organisation and All India Organisation of Employers. One representative from the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India is also included in this Body. Shri Bhagawati is one of the five representatives of INTUC in this Apex Body, the Chairman of which is nominated by the members of the Apex Body, by rotation from among the Workers' and Employers' Organisations.

(b) The terms of reference of the National Apex Body set up to review the industrial relations climate in the country are to promote harmony and peace with a view to boost up production and productivity during the present emergency. In doing this the Body deals also with such matters like closures, retrenchment, lay-off, etc.

So far as the specific question of unemployment is concerned, a Standing Committee of the Central Committee on Employment was constituted on 5th November, 1975, in order, inter-alia, to review the employment and unemployment situation in the country and the measures for increasing employment opportunities.

(c) and (d). Yes.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10040/76].

Unprecedented glut in Steel Market

311. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel market has recently been affected by unprecedented glut; and

(b) if so, the nature of and reasons for this glut?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Because of increased production, stream-lining of the distribution sys-

tem and deterrent action against misuse, the availability of steel materials in the market has become very comfortable.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

312. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों के उत्पादन मे वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन वृद्धि का कारखाने-वार ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) उत्पादन वृद्धि के कारण क्या हैं तथा सरकार इस दिशा में और प्रगति लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) नीचे दी गई तालिका मे सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानो का जुलाई—दिसम्बर, 1975 तथा जनवरी—जून 1975 का विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन तथा उत्पादन में वृद्धि दिखाई गई है।

('000'टन)

कारखाना	विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन		उत्पादन मे वृद्धि
	जुलाई-दिसम्बर 1975	जनवरी-जून 1975	
1	2	3	4
भिलाई	969	836	133
दुर्गापुर	365	278	87
राउरकेला	559	407	152
बोकारो	104	4	99
कुल .	1997	1525	471

(ग) उत्पादन मे वृद्धि मुख्यतया आदानों की जिन में कोयला तथा बिजली शामिल है उपलब्धि मे सुधार होने, मालिक मजदूर सम्बन्धों में उल्लेखनीय सुधार, कामगारो में अधिक अनुशासन, तथा श्रमिकों और प्रबन्धकों मे अधिक सहयोग के फलस्वरूप हुई है। वर्तमान क्षमता के बेहतर उपयोग कर्मशाला स्तर तथा उत्पादन कार्यक्रमो में कामगारो को भागीदारी और बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की शेष इकाइयो के चालू हो जाने से इस वित्त वर्ष के शेष महीने तथा आगामी वर्ष मे उत्पादन मे और भी वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

देश के विभिन्न भागों में हैजे का प्रकोप

313. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ महीनो मे बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्य भागों मे हैजे से कुछ लोगो की मृत्यु हुई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो हैजा फैलने के कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में हैजे से मरने वाले व्यक्तियो की संख्या क्या-क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस महामारी को रोकने की कौन सी योजना बनाई है तथा उसकी क्रियान्विति का इसके नियंत्रण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) और (ग) जी हां। जनवरी से 27 दिसम्बर 1975 की अवधि मे हैजे से मरने वाले व्यक्तियो की राज्य वार सख्या का विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) हैजा फैलने के मुख्य कारण है बाढो से पानी का दूषित होना, मल निकासी के ठीक तरीको का न होना और लोगो मे व्यक्तिगत स्वास्थ सबधी ज्ञान और सफाई आदि की कमी का होना है।

(घ) हैजे की रोकथाम के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है। यह कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारो द्वारा चलाया जाता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके लिए सहायता देती है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोगियो को अलग करना और उनका इलाज करना, हैजा रोधी टीके लगाने का अभियान चलाना, पानी के श्रोतो को रोगाणुओ से मुक्त करना स्वास्थ शिक्षा आदि देना जैसे काम किये जाते है। इस कार्यक्रम को चलाने से पिछले वर्ष हैजे के रोगियो की सख्या जो 1973 मे 40,000 से भी अधिक थी, 1975 मे घट कर लगभग 21,000 रह गई है। इस रोग से होने वाली मौतो की रिकार्ड की गई सख्या मे भी कमी हुई है क्योकि 1973 मे 5306 मौते हुई थी जबकि 1975 के दौरान ये घट कर 2194 रह गई है।

विवरण

जनवरी 1975 से 27-12-1975 की अवधि मे हैजे से होने वाली मौते

राज्य / सघशासित क्षेत्र	मौते
आध्र प्रदेश	928
असम	3
बिहार	203
गुजरात	12
हरियाणा	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	
जम्मू व कश्मीर	
कर्नाटक	30
केरल	6
मध्य प्रदेश	395
महाराष्ट्र	159
मणिपुर	
मेघालय	
नागालैण्ड	
उडीसा	116
पजाब	
राजस्थान	2
तमिल नाडु	66
त्रिपुरा	
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पश्चिम बगाल	223
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	
चण्डीगढ	
दादरा और नगर हवली	
दिल्ली	
गोवा दमन और दीव	
लक्षद्वीप	
मिजोराम	
पाण्डिचरी	
	2194

Pending Telephone Connections in Calcutta

314. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI A. K. KISKU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether lakhs of applications for telephones are pending in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the number of pending applications of various categories in April, 1975; and

(c) whether the proposed additional equipment for 43700 lines has been commissioned during the year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). The number of pending applications of various categories in April, 1975 is as follows:

OYT category . .	13,833
Special . . .	4,777
General . . .	55,001
Total . . .	73,611

(c) 12,400 lines of equipment is programmed to be commissioned during 1975-76, out of which 3,700 lines have been commissioned so far. The remaining 8700 lines are likely to be commissioned by the end of March, 1976.

Special Provision for Postal Telegraph/Telephone Communications in Rural Areas of the Country in Fifth Plan Period

315. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI A. K. KISKU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government have made any special provision to provide better postal, telegraph and telephone communications in the rural areas of the country during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposals and the action taken up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) POSTAL

(i) Special attention is given to the opening and upgrading of post offices with a view to expanding the postal network and improving the postal services in the rural areas. The ban imposed in August, 1973 on the opening of new post offices has not been extended to the post offices in the backward areas which include predominantly tribal and hilly areas also As per the existing policy, the post offices are considered for very backward areas under relaxed conditions. Minimum income expected from a new P.O is fixed at 10 per cent for hilly areas and 15 per cent for other very backward areas against 25 per cent in normal areas Annual loss permitted for a new P.O. in very backward areas is fixed at Rs. 1000 (or Rs. 2500 in special cases) against Rs. 500 or Rs 750 in normal rural areas

(ii) During the first two years (upto Nov. 75) of the 5th Five Year Plan, out of a total 993 Post Offices opened or upgraded, 735 post offices have been opened or upgraded in the rural areas.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Long Distance Public Call Offices and telegraphs (combined) offices are normally opened at places if the scheme works out to be remunerative. In case of loss, telephone and telegraphs facilities can be provided on rent and guarantee basis, if some interested party is willing to indemnify the department against the loss. But in order to extend such facilities to rural/underdeveloped areas, a policy has been evolved by the depart-

ment, according to which these facilities can be provided even on loss at certain categories of stations based on their administrative importance, population and remoteness from the general telecommunications net-work. A limited number of pilgrim centres, tourist centres, agriculture and irrigation project sites and townships are also considered for provision of these facilities on loss. In all these cases, the anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure in ordinary areas, 15 per cent in backward areas and 10 per cent in hilly areas

According to the existing policy, PCOs and Combined offices may be opened on loss basis to the extent of total loss not exceeding Rs. 80 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period i.e. 1-4-74 to 31-3-79. In pursuance of this policy, a total of 652 PCOs and 61 Telegraphs Offices have been sanctioned upto 31-12-75.

Financial Assistance to Nepal

316. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Nepal so far during last three years;

(b) the development programme implemented in Nepal by the assistance; and

(c) the reaction of the Nepalese Government to such assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The financial assistance given to Nepal during the last three years is stated below:

	Rs. crores
1972-73 . . .	7·20
1973-74 . . .	8·30
1974-75 . . .	9·35

(b) Indian aid has been utilised for the building of necessary infra-structure in Nepal. The bulk of the aid has been spent on roads and on the development of irrigation and power projects. During the last three years, the following projects have been completed and handed over to HMG:

1. East-West Highway Project (Eastern Sector).
2. Kathmandu-Godavari Road Improvement.
3. Telephone Exchanges at Janakpur and Jhapa.
4. Tribhuvan University—Botany Block, 25 Research Scholars' Quarters.
5. Extension of Paropkar Maternity Building at Kathmandu.
6. Horticulture — Glass House at Kirtipur and Damak Horticulture Buildings at Murfa and Jumla, Veterinary Hospital at Jumla, Water Supply at Dhunibesk Farm and at Sarmathang.
7. Hospitals at Gulami, Ilam, and Terathan.
8. Handicrafts Design Centre at Patan.

Work has been in progress in respect of the following Projects:

1. Setting up of Industrial Estates at Nepalganj and Dharan.
2. Central Sector of East-West Highways (Butwal-Nepalganj Sector).
3. Construction of Desilting Basin at Trisuli Hydel Project.
4. Supply of Iodised salt for Goitre control.

5. Construction of Bridge over River Kamala.

6. Chatra Canal.

7. Maintenance of Trisuli Hydel Project.

8. Kosi Area Roads.

9. Black Topping and Improvement of Kathmandu Trisuli Road.

10. Construction of Telephone Exchange at Biratnagar.

Out of the above Projects the following Projects have been completed during the current financial year i e 1975-76 and handed over to HMG of Nepal:

1. Trisuli Hydel Project and its Desilting Basin

2. Chatra Canal.

(c) Government of Nepal have been appreciative of the Indian Assistance to the programmes of development which reflect the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Decline in Coastal Shipping

317. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coastal shipping in the country both in terms of cargo traffic as well as passenger traffic is on the decline;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the development of the coastal shipping during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). Dry cargo movement on the coast consists mainly of coal and salt. The quantities of coal and salt moved from 1970 onwards are given below:

(In lakhs tonnes)

	Coal	Salt
1970 . .	2·51	3·03
1971 . .	5·08	5·18
1972 . .	5·28	5·31
1973 . .	6·52	4·98
1974 . .	4·92	2·52
1975 (Jan. to Nov.)	5·03	1·79

Uneconomic coastal freight rates and lack of assurance regarding definite quantities of cargo particularly coal for movement had an adverse effect on the quantities moved. The passenger traffic on the coast is mainly on the Konkan coast Here, there has been decline in the passenger movement from the level of 3.44 lakh passengers transported in 1969-70 season to 1.88 lakh passengers in 1974-75 season. The main reason is the availability of regular and quick-running road transport services at competing fares.

(c) There are 69 ships with a tonnage of 3 56 lakh grt operating on the coast as on 1-12-75. In addition to the revision of coastal freight rates from 15th July, 1975, measures have been taken by Government for improving the regularity and adequacy of tonnage requirements on the coast. Efforts are also continuing to achieve the Fifth Five Year Plan target of six lakh grt by 1978-79.

Production of Steel

318. SHRI P M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of steel in the country has gone up considerably in recent months; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Jamshedpur (TISCO) and Burnpur (IISCO) during the period, July-December, 1975, was 2.990 million tonnes. This was 4,86,000 tonnes more than the production in the preceding six months January June, 1975 *i.e.* an increase of 19.4 per cent.

दियागो गार्शिया स्थित अमरीकी अड्डे का निरन्तर विस्तार

319. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय**
श्री समर मुखर्जी :

क्या **विदेश मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई बडी शक्तियां हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति क्षेत्र बनाये रखने के विरुद्ध है ;

(ख) क्या अमरीका दियागों गार्शिया स्थित अपने अड्डे का निरन्तर विस्तार कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास):(क) और (ख) : जी हां ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने दीयागो गार्शिया अडडे की स्थापना और उसके विस्तार का हमेशा विरोध किया है। इस संबंध में उसके विचार सार्वजनिक रुप से प्रकट किये जा चुके हैं और उन सभी को बनाये जा चुके है जिनका इससे ताल्लुक है ।

Minimum Wages and Better Service Conditions for Employees of Shops and Establishments

321. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages and other welfare benefits are not extended to the employees of shops and establishments in the various States;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering fixing minimum wages in the areas where these have been fixed so far; and

(c) what other measures are proposed to ensure better wages and service conditions to the shops and establishments' employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The State Governments have powers, under Section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to include in the schedule, employment in shops and establishments and to fix/revise minimum wages of the employees. According to the available information this has been done in the following State/Union Territories:

Andhra Pradesh
Gujarat
Haryana
Kerala
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Punjab
Uttar Pradesh
Delhi.

(c) Laws designed to regulate working conditions and provide benefits to employees of shops and commercial establishments etc. are in force in almost all States/Union Territories and it would be for them to consider whether the statutory provisions need to be improved in any direction.

Revamping of Family Planning set up

322. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to revamp the family planning set up in the country to fulfill the Fifth Plan targets; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The approach during the 5th Plan is to integrate Health and Family Planning services. A scheme to employ Multi-purpose Workers has already been drawn up and is in the process of being implemented. Under this scheme, female multipurpose workers are to be provided in a phased manner at the rate of 1 per 8,000 population, instead of 1 for 10,000, as envisaged earlier. The existing Uni-purpose Workers are being given re-orientation training to enable them to take up the functions of Multi-purpose Workers. It is expected that with this change in the strategy, there will be better utilisation of the staff employed in Health and Family Planning programmes for attaining the targets set in the Fifth Plan.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAYMENT OF BONUS RULES, 1975 AND WORKING JOURNALISTS WAGE BOARD (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1975

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Payment of Bonus Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2867 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10010/76].

(2) A copy of the Working Journalists Wage Board (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2428 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10011/76].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1973-74 WITH AUDIT REPORTS OF PARADIP PORT KANDLA PORT AND VISAKHAPATNAM PORT, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPORATION, CALCUTTA FOT 1973-74, SEAMEN'S P.F. (AMDT) SCHEME, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1973-74 and the Audit Report thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10012/76].

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1973-74 and the Audit Report thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10013/76].

(iii) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1973-74 and the Audit Report thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10014/76].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-10015/76].

(3) A copy of the Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2284-85 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975, under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966.

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-10016/76].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(i) The Examination of Masters and Mates (Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2421, in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1975.

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No G.S.R. 2447 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1975.

(iii) The Merchant Shipping (Apprenticeship to Sea Service) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2585 in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1975.

(iv) The Shipping Development Fund (Loans and other Financial Assistance) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 539(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1975.

(v) The Shipping Development Fund (Loans and other Financial Assistance) Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No G.S.R. 561(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1975.

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10017/76].

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा आब्जेकशन है। 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट 1976 में पेश की जा रही है। डा० ढिल्लों जब अध्यक्ष थे, तब भी हम इस प्रकार के विलम्ब के सम्बन्ध में आपत्ति किया करते थे।

MR. SPEAKER: Order Please. I think there is a Committee of the House which goes into this and it is not the normal practice now to put questions when papers are being laid

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हर एक सेशन में हम यह प्रश्न उठाते रहे हैं कि मंत्री महोदय को विलम्ब का कारण बताना चाहिए।

MR SPEAKER: Now, there is a Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and if Members wish to raise any matters in relation to the papers laid, they should refer them to this Committee. This has been agreed to, to save the time of the House.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI FOR 1973-74 AND 1974-75 AND HINDUSTAN LATEX LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1974-75, PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (2ND AMDT. RULES, 1975, INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (ELECTION) RULES, DRUGS AND COSMETICS (3RD AMDT.) RULES, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10018/76].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Compames Act, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10019/76].

(3) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 508(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1975, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Freven-tion of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10020/76].

(4) A copy of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Election) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2350 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1975, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10021/76].

(5) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2656 in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1975, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10022/76].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (3) of section 6 of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971:—

(i) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2543 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1975.

(ii) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Regulations, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2544 in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1975.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10023/76].

NOTIFICATION EXTENDING THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF TELEGRAPH WIRES AND THE TELEGRAPH WIRES (PERMISSION FOR SALE AND PURCHASE) RULES, 1974 TO SIKKIM, AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENTS) RULES, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 416(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1975 extending the Rules for the Prevention of Unlawful Possession of Telegraph Wires and the Telegraph Wires (Permission for sale and Purchase) Rules, 1954 to State of Sikkim.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10024/76].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(i) The Indian Wireless Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2286 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1975 published in Notification No G.S.R. 468(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10024/76].

ALUMINIUM (CONTROL) 4TH AMENDMENT ORDER 1975, NOTIFICATION RE. AMENDMENT TO 2ND SCHEDULE TO MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT GOLD MINES LTD., FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Aluminum (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 446(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1975, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10026/76].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 584(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1975 making certain amendment to the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10027/76].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 10028/76].

ANNUAL REPORT OF EMPLOYEES' P.F. AND FAMILY PENSION SCHEME FOR 1973-74, CORRIGENDUM TO NOTIFICATION NO. G.S.R. 1184 DATED 2-11-74, NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES' P.F. AND FAMILY PENSION ACT AND COAL MINES P.F., FAMILY PENSION AND BONUS SCHEME ACT

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Sir, on behalf of Shri Balgovind Verma, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Schemes, for he year 1973-74. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10029/76].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 2529 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G S.R. 1184 dated the 2nd November, 1974 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10030/76].

(3) A copy of the Equal Remuneration Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 530(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1975 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Equal Remuneration Ordinance, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10031/76].

[Shri H. M. Trivedi]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 984 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1975.

(ii) The Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2321 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10032/76]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

(i) The Coal Mines Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2631 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1975.

(ii) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2772 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1975.

(iii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2773 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1975.

(iv) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2774 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1975.

(v) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2775 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10033/76].

12.02 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI R K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the Eighty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on the erstwhile Ministry of Industrial Development regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixtieth Report on Availability and Distribution of Cement.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dansa): I beg to present the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-fourth Report on State Farms Corporation of India Limited.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI D. BASUMATRAI (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

(i) Forty-second Report on the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture (Depart-

ment of Education) Reservations for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the University Grants Commission and admission and other facilities provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Universities.

(ii) Forty-third Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs Pre-Examination Training Centre, Allahabad.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

NINTH REPORT

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram) I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Railway Convention Committee on Social Burdens on Indian Railways

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12.05 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(ii) NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Dr G S Dhillon, I beg to move.

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves, to be members of the National Shipping Board with effect from the date it is reconstituted."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub section (2) (a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four Members from among themselves, to be members of the National Shipping Board with effect from the date it is reconstituted."

The motion was adopted.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

THE MINISTERF OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move:

'That in pursuance of section 4(i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees' State Insurance Cor-

MR SPEAKER The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 4(i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation" poration."

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR SPEAKER. The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami and seconded by Shri Shankar Dayal Singh on the 6th January, 1976, namely:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 5th January, 1976'."

Shri K. Lakkappa will continue his speech. He has taken 9 minutes 25

[Mr. Speaker]

seconds; the balance left is 4 minutes 35 seconds. I will request him to finish his speech within this time.

SHRI L. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was referring to the process of the declaration of Emergency and saying that the leadership of this country has taken the country from political freedom to economic freedom.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I think he took two minutes only yesterday. So he can continue.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The other side was commenting on the declaration of the emergency. Sometimes they agreed with it; sometimes they said that it was unconstitutional. This is not an experiment made by the Prime Minister of this country against the Constitution, but she has exercised the powers available within the ambit of the Constitution under art. 352. So I think my friends are wrong in saying that the emergency has been declared against the Constitution and against the interest of the nation. This is precisely what is indicated in art. 352. Under this article, the President is empowered, whenever there is a danger to the sovereignty of the country, or a threat of sabotage or a threat to external or internal security of the country, whenever a situation is developing which constitutes a threat to our democracy and sovereignty, to proclaim an emergency. What is the Opposition's grievance? From the beginning of our freedom till today, they have been opposing certain policies and programmes of the Government which are of a socialist character. Some people eroded and also obstructed the path of social revolution in this country, a revolution in the history of Indian politics for which the Prime Minister is responsible. This is the only grievance against the Prime Minister of India on the part of these people who have been enjoying the privileges that freedom gave them to accumulate wealth, indulge in hoarding and black-marketing and also enter into smuggling activities. These are the privileges the princes and the Maharajas were enjoying after getting freedom.

Freedom is for the people of this country. That is why the Prime Minister of India is justified in not only having an emergency proclaimed but also in exercising her mind to see that structural changes are introduced in the Constitution along with reform of election process and machinery so as to bring about prosperity and economic integrity in the country. This is the first time in the history of India that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has taken this country to economic prosperity. The system that has been applied, the mechanism that has been applied, has been welcomed by the entire country.

Actually it is not an emergency that has been declared but a process of economic freedom has been started with the launching of the 20 point programme. This is one of the important aspects to fulfil the aspirations of the people of India. The Constitution has hitherto been static, but now she has converted it into a living instrument. It has become a living instrument to reflect the aspirations of the dum millions of the country. There are subversive activities coupled with international conspiracy. Foreign agencies work in this country to sabotage freedom and the rights of the dumb millions of the people They had mutilated freedom in the name of freedom. Freedom according to them means exploitation of the dumb millions and using the Constitution to sabotage democracy, secularism and socialism. Using the name of freedom they enter Parliament and the legislatures through the mechanism of elections. We have to see whether the election process is reflecting the real views of the people, the dumb millions. This is the question

that was answered by the emergency declared by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She is bringing in real socialism and real democracy in this country. Rightists, vested interests and their agents, extreme leftists all indulge in violence and terrorism. Those were the events which the President had described in his address. After the declaration of the emergency, there is discipline in every walk of life. But even after the declaration of the emergency, reactionaries and vested interests have infiltrated into various organisations including the government machinery and that is why the Prime Minister says that the country cannot be complacent. Unless the economic programme announced is implemented with a measure of discipline and the involvement of the people is there in its implementation, other people will take advantage. I have seen fascist forces and their organisations also welcoming the economic programme and the declaration of the emergency. That is why our leadership is warning people not to be complacent over the situation; they must watch the situation carefully and guard against infiltration of the administrative machinery by subversive forces. In my own State fascist organisations and their agents are very active and are trying to create an atmosphere of unrest. In colleges and in cities they want to do so; they infiltrated into bureaucracy. That is why the economic programme has to be implemented and disciplinary action has to be taken against those who try to put impediments and the bureaucracy has to be disciplined. Unless bureaucracy is controlled and guided by popularly elected statutory committees with power to supervise the implementation of the 20 point economic programme, they try to sabotage the economic programme. In one breath they accept the economic programme: in another they indulge in a whispering campaign in Karnataka and they publish literature. Every day I am receiving literature containing lies; they want to create an atmosphere of terror and violence.

And even in spite of these things, action has not been seriously taken so far. Therefore, the leadership should see to it that disciplinary action is taken against this system, that is the bureaucratic system that is operating, which is not conducive to the country. That is why I and the Members on this side have suggested in various ways for bringing in structural changes in certain Articles of the Constitution including Article 311.

Sir, in the name of regional organisation, they are taking advantage of the situation. In the name of regional organisation, Shiv Sena is taking advantage of the situation. Terrorism has been let lose in the name of Shiv Sena in Maharashtra. In the name of regional organisation, Kannada Cheluvaligars are taking advantage of the situation in Karnataka. If you examine and investigate into their antecedents, you will know how much terror they have created, how much violence they have created, in Maharashtra and Karnataka. Such are the fascist organisations which are still raising their heads and they are taking advantage of the emergency. They are working against the democratic system and they are sabotaging what is called the social structure of the system and also standing in the way of implementation of the economic programme. Therefore, the leadership should, see that these regional fascist organisations are dealt with severely. Those fascist organisations are more responsible for sabotaging our economic programmes. In the end, I would again like to suggest that structural changes in the Constitution are very necessary including the change of Article 311. These organisations which are sabotaging our 20-point economic programme should be put down immediately and by taking very stringent action.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President in his speech has highlighted two things, that is, the declaration of emergency

[Shri P. K. Deo]

on the 25th June, 1975 and is on the 20-point economic programme announced on 14th July, 1975 which according to him have a dramatic effect on the health of the nation. Sir, I will deal with the emergency afterwards. But coming to the economic programme I was one of the first persons who welcomed it and translated it in the vernacular, printed the same in thousands of copies and distributed them in my own constituency because my constituency happens to be a rural constituency and I definitely know that the people in my constituency will be greatly benefited if this economic programme is implemented in the true sense. In my constituency there has been a glaring economic disparity between the rural rich and the rural poor and it is my sincere hope that the rural poor will be greatly benefited if this programme is properly implemented. We all know how these poor people have been deprived of their land by the rich landlords by dubious methods Under one pretext or the other the lands of the poor people have been taken away by the landlords. These poor people have been subjected to great hardship to by the usurious money-lenders and the Mahajans. They do not hesitate even to charge 50 per cent interest for the small loan given by them, whether it is in the shape of paddy or in the shape of money. Last year because of the drought, they did not hesitate to charge 75 per cent interest against mortgage of gold. I sincerely feel that this 20-point economic programme will go a long way to ameliorate the condition of the poor in my constituency

Coming to land reforms, there has been constant tension. It may be a legacy of the past but it still continues. Even though there is no Naxalite or leftist movement in my constituency, at least one or two heads of rich landlords roll every year. I, who have got all along tremendous support, love and affection from the poorer sections of the people from 1952 onwards, cannot but support this economic programme, if the intention of the government is to implement it in the correct way.

I welcome the action taken against hoarders, tax evaders and smugglers. I congratulate the government on their having unearthed Rs. 1500 crores of black money, but I feel they have hardly touched the fringe of the problem. It is only the tip of the Iceberg. If you go through the Wanchoo Committee report, you will see the underworld economy, where there has been a parallel black money economy to a great magnitude. I urge on the government to take strong action to completely eradicate this evil. I am glad it will bring an annual revenue of Rs. 250 crores to the public exchequer. I submit that this entire revenue should be earmarked for irrigation and big power projects. There should be no complacency so far as irrigation and power generation programmes are concerned. Even though there has been a bumper crop this year, still there are various pockets in the country which have been chronically affected by drought and famine. My constituency happens to be one like that. Within the period of the last 10 years, Kalahandi has witnessed two worst famines of the century. The Prime Minister has also visited this area and seen for herself the conditions prevailing there. The only answer to this acute famine and chronic drought is the Upper Indravati project. I am glad the Government of India, by using their good offices, have brought about an agreement among the contesting States about the allocation of Godavari waters. Out of the 200 TMC allocated to Orissa, if 91 TMC is earmarked for the Upper Indravati project, we will be able to irrigate about 5 lakh acres of this chronically drought-affected land in my constituency and generate hydropower to the extent of 600 MW. Very near to this area, the Geological Survey of India has recently established

the occurrence of 10,500 million tonnes of high grade bauxite ore, which is the second largest in the word and the largest deposit in this country. The aluminium complex for this electro-metallurgical industry would require about 400 million kilowatts of power which could be easily available from this project.

Coming to the price, as there is a bumper crop, I will be failing in my duty if I do not inform the House that the poor cultivators have to part with their produce because the procurement policy is faulty. Even though the President has expressed a pious wish that the peasants will be given remunerative price according to the procurement price. I know for certain that many of the poor peasants had to sell paddy to meet their various requirements at a price much below the procurement price.

Coming to the emergency, I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out and it is a fact that emergency has geared this nation to discipline and a new awareness of duty has been felt by every individual. But, Sir, at the same time, I would request that this power should not be used as an instrument of oppression and repression for the various political parties and for those who sincerely differ from the policies of the Government. It pricks the conscience of free living citizens when they find that some of the Opposition leaders are behind bars without any trial Neither their case is justiciable nor they are told what what their crime is. I would request the Government to free them and if they have committed any crime, they should be tried. If they are found guilty and are hanged for that, I would not be sorry.

I am sorry to inform you that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was released from the jail in a very precarious condition and he has to survive on artificial kidney. It is God's desire how long he will survive, There is another identical case, the former Chief Minister Shri Naba Krishna Choudhary had to be released because he had part paralysis inside the prison. The former Minister Shri Prahlad Mallik is also suffering from some incurable disease. On behalf of all those I urge upon the Government to immediately free them.

Sir, I do not agree with my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta who has blindly supported all the actions of the Government He may permit a totalitarian regime but we cannot allow our country to be a Gulag Archipelago or to be a satellite of any big power. He has referred to Angola and the President has mentioned regarding South African arms intervention in Angola. But this is a matter of concern to all of us that all the big powers have been sucked in rushing to fill up the vacuum there whether they are the volunteers from Cuba or the military hardware from USSR or the mercinaries from western countries. It has become a place for international intrigue and a theatre to experiment all the latest gadgets for annihilation of mankind. On behalf of my party, I fully condemn this outside interference. It should be left to the people of Angola to decide their own future and to have a government according to their own aspirations.

Sir, I now come to the recent Paris talks on international economic cooperation. Some constructive dialogue might have taken place there. But there is a very correct statement made by Egypt's Ismail Sabre Abdullah who said that no nation, no matter how rich, can help any other country. It means that if we want to improve ourselves, we have to raise our GNP. We should lay stress on agricultural development. We should not only feed ourselves, but should also provide sufficient savings to face bad days. Cheap credit, technical help, remunerative prices for farm produce against higher costs of fertilizers and other inputs, assured tenure as also economic holdings are the factors which go

[Shri P. K. Deo]

a long way towards agricultural development. I do not oppose the land ceiling; but it should be fixed once for all. The tenant should know where he stands so that he can put in all his efforts to have the maximum from his land. We must also limit our population growth. There has been an anxious race going on between demography and development. Unless we restrict the production of children, it would not be possible to give even two square meals a day to the present generation. I must also urge that we reform our education, so as to produce more of technicians and mechanics, instead of more of lawyers and arts graduates. Some radical steps have to be taken for this purpose.

Lastly, I request that all impetus and incentives should be given to the local entrepreneurs. As Rajaji has been telling us all these years when we were in the Swatantra Party, the creative genius of our local entrepreneurs has to be fully developed for ensuring more production. Unless we produce more, we cannot survive Since our technicians get a better deal outside, there has been a brain drain from India to foreign countries So, I say that unless our gross national product increases there is no meaning in this 20-Point Programme

Before I conclude, I want an assurance from the Government because in the Address, I find that no mention has been about the widespread speculation on making drastic changes in the basic structure of the Constitution. I also want an assurance that the Supreme Court and the High Courts would not be deprived of their power to interpret the Constitution and the other laws and to give relief to the citizens under Article 32 or Article 226 of the Constitution against the excesses of the Executive. Sir, I want a categorical answer to this query. I say this because some time back, we learnt that a full bench was constituted in the Supreme Court to review the Keshavananda Bharati case, we do not know under what circumstances that Bench had to be dissolved. We want a definite assurance that the judiciary, which has been independent so far, will continue to safeguard the various rights of the individuals guaranteed under the Constitution. At the same time, there should be a provision in the Constitution also defining our duties towards the country We clamour for rights, but we do not care for the duties which we have to perform to safeguard the integrity and independence of this country.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : (राजनंदगांव) अध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण मे राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों का सिंहावलोकन किया है । आन्तरिक परिस्थितिया जिनका अनुभव उन को पिछले साल हुआ था, उस के प्रति उन्होंने चिन्ता प्रकट की, हिंसा के वातावरण से क्षुब्ध उन का मन और हृदय उन के अभिभाषण से प्रकट हुआ । वे हमारे राष्ट्र के सर्वोत्तम नागरिक हैं, सब से बड़े मखिया है, राष्ट्र के प्रति उन की ममता और सदभावना हमें आशीर्वाद के रुप मे स्वीकार करनी चाहिये ।

श्रीमन् पश्चिमी सरहद पर इकट्ठी फौजों की तरफ हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इशारा किया था और हमारी आन्तरिक सुरक्षा और लोकतन्त्र के प्रति जो खतरा और षड्यन्त्र हुआ था, उस की रक्षा के लिये जो कदम श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने उठाये, उन के प्रति सराहना की भावना और साधुवाद की भावना प्रकट करता हूं ।

श्रीमन, लोकतन्त्र के सन्दर्भ ने इस बात का निर्णय बड़ा स्वाभाविक है कि इस की रक्षा बन्दूक से होगी या सन्दूक से होगी, बुलेट से होगी या बैलेट से होगी ।

इस आस्था को परम्परागत नेहरू जी ने और उनके बाद श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने अपने प्रधान मन्त्रित्व काल मे बार-बार दोहराया—कि लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा हमारे लिये कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है—हम ने आजादी की लडाई लडकर उस को खून से सींच कर आजादी का बडी मुश्किल से प्राप्त किया है इस की रक्षा बैलेट से होनी चाहिये, बुलेट से नही, हिंसा और नफरत से नही, बगावत से नही, प्यार से मुहब्बत से, जज्बात से होनी चाहिये और उसी परम्परा को रक्षा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने की। क्या मै यह कहने का साहस कर-सकता हू कि एमरजेन्सी के पहले जब बसे जलाई जा रही थी, क्रान्ति का नारा दिया गया था, अनशन का दबाव, सत्याग्रह कर के दबाव, हिट-बिलो दि-बेल्ट का दबाव और खुले आम आर्मी, फौज और पुलिस को बगावत की ललकार—क्या ये सब बाते इस बात का सुबूत नही थी कि इस देश को ये लोग किस किस ओर ले जाना चाहते है। कौन थे-ये लोग जरा ध्यान दीजिये—ये वे लोग थे—मै सिर्फ तीन पार्टियो का ही जिक्र करता हू उन्ही के स्टेटमेन्ट्स पढता हू—कल मणि-बेन बोल रही थी कि हम तो उस प्रदेश से आते है—गुजरात से— जहा हिंसा होती ही नही सब अहिंसावादी है— लेकिन उस साथ क्या गुजरात मे क्या हुआ—सत्याग्रह का दबाव, मानवता के नाम पर कोई व्यक्ति दुराग्रह करे, मर न जाय, इस बात को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए इन्दिरा जी ने चनाव के आवाहन को स्वीकार कर लिया। और क्या कहा था प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने? कहा था कि कि गरीबी है भुखमरी है, अनाज पहुचा रहे है, पानी नही है इसलिये चुनाव की जरूरी नही उठा सकते है। शमीम साहब ने कहा कि पहले तो प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा था कि चुनाव नही करायेगे, लेकिन उस के बाद क्यो कराये? मै उन को बताना चाहता चाहता हू कि चुनाव न कराने की बात प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सदभ मे कही थी कि भुखमरी है, गरीबी है, अनाज और पानी पहुचा रहे है, बनासकाठा और साबरकाठा मे पानी नही था, इसलिये पहले राहत कार्यो को प्राथ-मिकता देना जरूरी था। फिर भी मानवता के नाम पर यह देख कर कि एक नेता कही अपनी जिद मे मर न जाय इसलिये नम्रता और शालीनता से प्रेरित हो कर उन्हो ने कहा कि चुनाव हो जाये। मैं पूछना चहाता हू कि ऐसे कठिन समय मे सत्याग्रह करना कहा का औचित्य था? क्या प्रधान मत्री की यही प्रतिष्ठा है कि उन की हर मीटिंग मे पत्थर चलाये गये। वह पत्थर चलाने वाले फासिस्ट जो जयप्रकाश नारायण के एक छाते मे आ गये थे नव-निर्माण समिति का गठन कर के और हिंसा और घृणा के स्वर गूजने लगे वह देश को किधर ले गये? वह स्वर बदूक की तरफ ले गय। फौज और पुलिस को जब आदेश न मानने की बात उन्होने कही थी तब क्या उन का इशारा सदूक की तरफ था या बन्दूक की तरफ था, हिंसा की तरफ था या अहिंसा की तरफ जयप्रकाश नारायण जो जब अमरीका से पढ कर आये थे तो पडित जी ने उन को छाती से लगाया उन का कैरियर शुरू होता है बिडला के प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी की हैसियत से, और मोरार जी भाई का डिप्टी कलक्टर की हैसियत से।

अब मैं आप के सामने तीन लोगो के स्टेटमेंट पढता हू। क्या हो गया इन लोगो को जीवन भर हमारे साथ रहे, जिन को जीवन भर छाती से लगाया और मोरार जी भाई का प्रधान मत्री जी ने डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक बनाया, जय-प्रकाश जी को अपने कक्ष मे प्रधान मत्री ने बुलाया और कहा कि बताइये भ्रष्टाचार कैसे दूर किया जाय, बताइये चुनाव मे कैसे सुधार किया जाय हम आप के साथ है। क्रान्ति की बात का क्या अर्थ है? उन्होंने कहा कि हम आप के साथ सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन एक ही तरीका है कि बिहार की

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

विधान सभा को भग कर दिया जाय। प्रधान मंत्री ने पूछा कि इस का औचित्य क्या है? लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि यह मेरा कहना है। जब प्रधान मंत्री हर तरह से सहयोग करने को तैयार थी, तब इस प्रकार का दुराग्रह करना कहा तक उचित था। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कहा कि हम आप के साथ है और इस बात को मानते है कि लोकतन्त्र मे भ्रष्टाचार नही पनपना चाहिये, आप सुझाव दे हमे स्वीकार होगा, चुनाव सुधारों के सम्बन्ध मे भी उनके के सुझाव प्रधान मंत्री ने मागे। लेकिन जय प्रकाश जी ने कोई सहयोग की बात नही कही, उन के मन में घृणा और बगावत थी। उन्होंने जो क्रान्ति का नारा दिया था उस के के सहारे वह किस मार्ग पर देश को ले जाना चाहते थे मुझे पता नही।

इसी प्रकार इसी सदन मे सत्याग्रह करने की बात कही गई जिस की कि इस सदन के नियमो मे कोई प्रक्रिया नही थी। साधारण कागजो को सदन की टेबिल पर रखने के लिये सत्याग्रह की धमकी दी गई। फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री ने लोकतंत्र की रक्षा की और स्पीकर साहब ने उनकी बात मान ली। इस दुराग्रह के प्रति प्रधान मंत्री ने शालीनता का परिचय दिया। इस के सम्बन्ध मे अनर्गल प्रलाप शमीम साहब ने किया चुनाव के सम्बन्ध मे कहा कि आप ने यह नही कहा था हम वहा जीतेंगे। चुनाव के अभियान मे हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी पहले से कह रही है कि हमे पता नही है कि जीतेंगे कि नही। यह तो एक अभियान की प्रक्रिया है, हम जब चुनाव क्षेत्रों मे जाते है तो इस विश्वास के साथ जाते है कि जीतेंगे, और हम जीते भी बावजूद इस के कि वहा पत्थर चल रहे थे, बावजूद इसके कि प्रधान मंत्री पर पत्थर फैके जा रहे थे।

श्रीमन अब मैं तीन आदमियो के स्टेटमेंट पढ़ता हूं। पहला जयप्रकाश जी का है

"If some party could show him successfully the path of violence to overthrow the present Government he will follow it."

यह स्वर क्या थे? इसका मनोविज्ञान क्या है? बिहार मे आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, कभी मौन, कभी अमौन, कभी पट्टी मुह पर बाध, कभी मत तुलसीदास बन जाते है, कभी अहिंसक बन जाते है और कभी कहते है कि कोई पार्टी हिंसा रास्ता बताये तो हम उस का फौलो करेंगे।

रामलीला ग्राउन्ड मे एक बडा भारी नाटक हुआ था जिस मे अटल बिहारी जी ने कहा था

"The battle would be decided in the streets of India"

यह कौन से स्वर थ? यह क्रान्ति के शब्द है?

इसी प्रकार मोरार जी भाई ने एक इटालियन करस्पोडेंट को बताया :

He would not give his strength to any one trying to use violence, but if anyone wanted to kill Smt Indira Gandhi, 'what could I do?"

यह कौन से स्वर थे? यह क्या कहते है? मै अधिकारपूर्वक इस को कोट कर रहा हूं जो उन्हो ने एक इटालियन प्रैस करोस्पोंडेंट को कहे थ कि अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी को कोई हत्या कर दे तो मै क्या करूगा। मेरी समझ मे नही आया, साधारण जनता की समझ मे नही आया जो लोकतन्त्र के निकट है उन को समझ मे नही आया कि यह कौन से स्वर है। यह डिप्टी कलक्टर, यह प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी इन्ही ने कहा मे क्या देश को ला दिया, और सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति की बात क्या देश को . . . . ।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): On a point of order. The hon. Member should

not bring in the names of those who are not here to defend themselves

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: He should not bring in those names They are not here to defend themselves

MR. SPEAKER. No The hon. Member may continue.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे कल बहुत से लोगो ने कहा, जरा प्रधान मंत्री का व्यवहार देखिये हर राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए उन्हो ने विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को हमेशा बुलाया आज माननीय एस० एन० मिश्र मोरारजी भाई, अटल बिहारी जी और माननीय जातिर्यमय बसु नही है । किस का दोष है ? वह स्वय अपने आचरण की वजह से यहा नही है । हर बार इस बात की कोशिश की गई कि आपस मे बैठ कर विरोधी नेताओं से बात की जाय हर सेशन से पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी निमत्रण देती थी और नेताओं का मार्गदर्शन चाहती थी । उन्होने हमेशा मतभेद का आदर किया । आज इसकी जेवी का लाछन प्रधान मंत्री पर लगा दिया । आप देखिए कि क्या हो रहा था गुजरात और बिहार मे जिस प्रकार स्वर्गीय ललित बाबू का बलिदान हुआ, और जिस तरह से गुजरात मे चुनाव मे पत्थर चले, मैं समझता हू परीक्षा काल था । इस के पहले जब बसे जलायी जा रही थी, विद्यार्थी केम्प को छोड कर बहार निकल पडे थे, हिंसा का वातवरण पैदा हो चुका था तब जनता प्रधान मंत्री से पूछती थी और जब हम लोग अपने चुनाव क्षेत्रो मे जाते थे तो हमसे पूछती थी कि प्रधान मंत्री क्या कर रही है जनता को प्रधान मंत्री से शिकायत थी उन की इस उदारता और शालीनता के लिए जब कि देश मे आग लगाई जा रही है, 13 विश्वविद्यालयो मे ताले लटक चुके थे और 8 कुलपतियों को इसी क्रान्ति मे छोडा गया 5,400 विद्यार्थियो से अपनी पढाई छोड देने जयप्रकाश जी के आह्वाहन पर, आजवह अपने करमों पर हाथ रख कर रो रहे है, देश मे 134 बसे जलायी गई, 1623 हडताले हुई, रेलवे की हडताल मे 529 करोड का घाटा हुआ और ललित बाबू का बलिदान हुआ । जब गुजरात मे खाद्यान्न पहुचाया जा रहा था उस समय जार्ज फरनाडीज ने रेल हडताल कराई । भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश पर कातिलाना हमला हुआ शाति स्थापना के लिए हमे कही कही फौजे बुलानी पडी । हडतालो मे 350 करोड, रु० के उत्पादन का नुकसान हुआ । यह सब नाटक रचा गया यहा सत्याग्रह से और बाहर अनशन मे । और अनशन शुरु हुआ गुजरात के लिये और रामधुन के साथ समाप्त हुआ ।

यह सब आप जानते है । बिहार मे ललित बाबू को बलिदान देना पडा और आनन्दमार्ग के बारे मे मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हू और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जब वे अपना उत्तर दे तो यह बताए कि क्या गृह मत्रालय के माध्यम से उन के पास कोई ऐसी खबर आई है कि आनन्दमार्गियो की सस्था ने अवधूतो को को सरकुलर के द्वारा यह खबर जी थी कि देश भर के चोटी के नेताओं का सहार किया जाए यानी उन को हत्या की जाए । अगर यह बात ठीक है तो कितना बडा षडयत्र हो रहा था । प्रधान मंत्री जी के सम्बन्ध मे और चीफ जस्टिस के सम्बन्ध मे आप ने षडयत्र को देख ही लिया । देश भर के चोटी के नेताओं के खिलाफ भी षडयत्र हो रहा था ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी शान्ति चाहती है व्यवस्था चाहती है और लोकतत्र की रक्षा करना चाहता है और यह धरोहर उनको उन के पिता से मिली है और बाप से मिली है । वे अक्षुण रखना चाहती है सार्वभौम सत्ता को, लोक सभा की मर्यादा को और 20 सूत्री कार्य क्रम के द्वारा उन्होने राष्ट्र का मार्ग दर्शन किया है और राष्ट्र का प्रवाहन

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

किया है बेकारी दूर करने के लिए । खेतों मे पानी चला जाए, खेत लहलहा उठे और हरित क्रान्ति हो, बेकारो के हाथो मे ओजार पहुंचे और पानी के विवाद दूर हों, और 20 सूत्री कार्या क्रम के माध्यम से हम देश का नव निर्माण कर सके, एक नई दिशा की तरफ हमारे चरण बढ रहे है और शान्ति एकता, स्नेह और ममता का वातावरण देश मे कायम हो । बाहरी खतरों और अन्दर के खतरों को देखते हुए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी ने जा कुछ किया है, उस के लिए उन को साधूवाद दिया जाना चाहिए । इमरजेन्सी के पहले तो जनता को उन से शिकायत थी लेकिन इमरजेन्सी के बाद अब जनता उन को साधूवाद देती है और वह कहती है कि यह तो एक साल पहले ही आ जानी चाहिए थी और अगर ऐसा हुआ होता तो हम उत्पादन की ओर बहुत आगे बढ गये होते ।

अगर ईमजेन्सी न होती तो ये 1500 करोड रुपये न मिलते । प्राण और पैसा बडी मुशिकल से मिलता है । 1500 करोड रुपये बहार निकल आए । प्रधान मत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार दूर दर्शिता से, जिस प्रकार सकल्प से और जिस प्रकार दृढता से बगला देश का निर्णय किया था, उसी तरह से आन्तरिक सुरक्षा के लिए, लोकतत्र की रक्षा के लिए जो कुछ उन्होंने किया है, उस के लिए उन को साधूवाद देना चाहिए और जनता उन की कृतज्ञ है, अनुग्रहीत है इस सब के लिए, । इन शब्दो के साथ मै राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का स्वागत करता हू ।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Somehow or other, we seem to forget that we have been living under Emergency for so many years. On 25th June the continuing emergency was only reinforced and made many times more stringent. Since then, all our discussions and even discussion today have been going round and round the questions about the justification or otherwise of the Emergency. Now, it is more or less a settled fact The ruling party has decided that the Emergency will continue. It was continuing and it will continue indefinitely in the form in which it has been reinforced and re-imposed on the country. We, on this side of the House, have vehemently opposed the continuance of the Emergency, not only now and not only after 25th June, but we had been agitating for the lifting of the emergency earlier also.

Now, emergencies have a way to go on idenfinitely particularly, when they give the ruling party absolute power They have a way of prolonging their lives We should not forget that we have been under Emergency right from 1962 which continued upto 1969 and only for 1 1/2 years thereafter there was no emergency. But then Emergency was reimposed again in 1971 and it was continuing although the cause for that Emergency long ceased to exist None of the powers that the Government have taken or employed to curb the Opposition, whether inside the House or outside, was lacking Still a new Emergency was imposed and now we have been told from the forum of the ruling party in Chandigarh that it will continue, and that partiamentary elections scheduled this year will be postponed You know under Art 83 elections to Lok Sabha can be postponed and its term extended by one year at a time. One year at a time means it can be prolonged indefinitely We do not know what will happen after one year what will happen this time to prolong the term of the present Lok Sabha. There is a concerted move towards consolidating absolute power in this country and it will be no exaggeration to say that the entire opposition (its composition is varied, there are large differences

of opinion in their ideology) would be opposed to this kind of absolutism.

Having said that, let me come to the more urgent immediate problems. The speeches made from the Congress benches have been nothing but panegyric not only to Emergency but also to the Twenty-Point Programme. When this House met in July last to approve the proclamation of Emergency, without exception all the leaders of the opposition who were present here declared that they had no quarrel with the Twenty-Point Programme as such. Not only that, some of us have been clamouring that those points to which Government were already committed, for example, the enforcement of land ceilings, redistribution of surplus lands, minimum wage for agricultural workers and the like should have been implemented much earlier. The Government were not committed for the first time on 25th of June, they were committed to these points long long ago They were not implemented at all I thank the Prime Minister, she was frank enough when she announced the twenty-point programme, she declared that these programmes are not new; she only claimed that there was a new determination about them

The country has seen what has happened during these six months and how the twenty-point programme particularly concerning the demands of the poorest section of the poor, the landless agricultural labourers and others is being implemented. There have been complaints not only from this side of the House, but also from the other side of the House that these things are deliberately not being implemented. Opposition is being put up by bureaucrats, not only by the bureaucrats but also by the in-built powers of the vested interests.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member may continue after lunch.

I have to remind the House that the debate will continue for the whole of to-day and I will call the hon. Prime Minister first in the morning tomorrow after the Question Hour.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: I was saying that those items of the twenty-point programme which related to agricultural sections of the rural poor and agricultural workers were opposed by the entrenched position of the vested interests inside the administration and the implementation machinery. Unless the implementation part of it is attended to, howsoever you may go on repeating the slogans of the 20-point programme, nothing will happen.

Personally speaking, I am not satisfied with the 20-piont programme as it is, we should go much further. Only the other day Government had given figures about census of land holdings and the facts which have come but are extremely disquieting. In 1961-62, 39 per cent of the holdings were less than one hectare and in 1970-71, in the last census, the percentage has gone up to over 50 per cent. Only 4 per cent of our landowners own holdings of more than 10 hectares. Ten years back, these large landholders had 24.4 per cent of total landholdings. Now they have 31 per cent of the holdings out of the total cultivable land area. So, merely giving plots to the landless alone won't do. You cannot also give plots to everybody. The result of constant increase of small uneconomic holdings will be that

[Shri Tridib Chaudhuri]

there will be endless migration to the cities of the pauperised population and howsoever much you may try to remove them by demolishing their unauthorised structures in your rich urban areas, as you are doing today, poverty from all sides will squeeze you. Ultimately, the whole social fabric will be in jeopardy. So, some more radical land system based on socialist cooperative and collective liner should be immediately thought of.

Similarly, I was speaking about the implementation of Twenty-point Programme. According to the present set-up of the Government, demonstrations, strikes and other things have disappeared The Ministers of the Government are complimenting themselves that now the industrial relations are much better Yes, Sir, industrial relations are much better But what is the actual fact? In Calcutta, the other day, when the Central Trade Union orgainsation wanted to take out a deputation to the Governor about the Bonus Ordinance, immediately the police banned it. This is the way that you achieve industrial peace But I ask the Government, as to what have they done about their promised legislation against the lock-outs, lay-offs and retrenchments. At least half a dozen Ministers—I am not speaking of other Private Members of the Congress Party—and even Shri Jagjivan Ram, the Minister of Agriculture, the other day, at Chandigarh said that the Government was not going to tolerate these lock-outs, lay-offs and retrenchments in this period of emergency. Since the House sat last July you have passed 29 ordinances—this is really an Ordinance Raj—but could you not pass a sigle law, a single order against retrenchment, lay-offs and lock-outs?

I know that my time is running out. But I would request you to bear with me for two or three minutes. I have one or two urgent points to make. Many Members have referred to the likelihood of constitutional amendments. I will not beat about the bush The Bar Council of India has circulated some kind of a draft about the authenticity of which they themselves are not very sure. But, that draft and the suggestions contained in it which are supposed to have been drafted by a senior official of the Government are very disquieting. This draft said to be under the consideration of the Government. That draft has proposed some kind of a Presidential system of Government with powers of Parliament completely taken away and government being made responsible to the President alone. This is the sort of thing is circulating or is being talked about everywhere. So, I want the Government to give a categorical assurance on these points.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, let me straightway tell the hon. Member that we have not circulated any draft on behalf of the Government or the Congress Party.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: There is also a second set of proposals. Of course, that cannot become law unless the House agrees to it. It has been reported in the press that a Sub-Committee of the Congress Party has suggested a committee procedure about dealing with legislation and budget etc. and that the plenary session of the House will be confined to general discussion only and the number of planary sittings of the Parliament would be cut down drastically. So whatever happens, I would request the Government to consider very seriously whether it would be at all proper to curb the powers of Parliament. It is one thing to call for restraint and we should all be restrained—from the Government as well as from the Opposition side—and be responsible. I remind the Prime Minister that only the other day—after the election of

the Speaker—in the course of her felicitations to the new Speaker she said:

> "After the first general elections under the Constitution the Lok Sabha became the repository of the expressed democratic will of the people—Parliament's supermacy is the reflection of complete sovereignity. This sovereignity is not an abstract concept. As a living institution Parliament should mirror the evolving aspirations of the people and provide solutions to various old and newly emerging problems."

She also said:

> "It has been our constant endeavour to preserve Parliament's authority and to enlarge its capacity to deal with the problems."

I hope this is a commitment to the House and to the country on her part and on the part of Government and that nothing will be done to curb the supermacy or restrict the supermacy of the Parliament.

In the end I would like to remind the Government now that they have all the powers in their hands—they had all the powers even before 25th June—they have now deliberately taken much more powers and for that they have their own justification perhaps, we do not agree to that, but it is a fact that they have concentrated all powers in their own hands. If the urgent problems that confront the country today are not solved the people will blame them and none else.

Sir, I have in my hands a copy of the letter purported to have been written by Shri Jayaprakash Narain while he was in detention to the Prime Minister. That letter, I understand, still remains unanswered. But I would like to read a few lines from that letter. I quote:

> "Let me assure you that "J.P. wrote—if you do the right things, for instance, your 20 points, tacking corruption at Ministerial levels, electoral reforms, etc. take the opposition into confidence, heed its advice, you will receive the willing cooperation of every one of us. For that you need not destroy democracy."

That letter might not have been answered at that particular time when it was addressed to her but this is a basis on which perhaps some kind of re-conciliation and understanding between the Government and Opposition may yet be possible. Sir, I hope the Government would give their serious consideration to it.

SHRI P R. SHENOY (Udipi): Sir, at the tag end of this debate on President's Address I rise to support the Motion with the object of giving expression to the feelings of common people with regard to some of their day to day affairs.

Sir, the common man is very happy that the Government has at last been able to check inflation. Essential commodities are not scarce any more. Their prices are not going up any more In fact, the prices are coming down in some cases. The prices would have come down substantially for all essential commodities if there were no false fears of recession or loss to the producer, expressed and nurtured in some quarters. Sir, the prices of foodgrains have been kept very high by putting artificial restrictions, by imposing restrictions on their movement. In my State, that is in the State of Karnataka, there is ban on the movement of rice even from one district to another district. Permission is necessary to move rice from one district to another. As a result, the prices are very high even today. The price of rice is very high even today, in some districts and in some other districts, the price is very low.

Tyres are available freely in the country. The price of tyres is coming down. But, still, an artificial scarcity

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

is being created by not removing the inter-State restrictions on the movement of tyres.

Sir, it is said that cement stocks are not being lifted. This problem can be easily solved. It is not a problem of recession or demand. When the prices are coming down, producers cannot expect high profits They can reduce the price. The price of one bag of cement was Rs. 12-13 a year ago Now, it is Rs. 21 per bag. If they reduce the price of cement by 25 per cent there will be immediate demand for cement After all, the producers cannot expect very high rates of profits even today

Similarly, in the case of textile and sugar industries, an attempt is being made in some quarters to give protection to these industries, giving expression to the false fears that there may be recession in these industries or want of demand There is no cause for this fear. Let us face the problem of recession when it actually comes If it is a question of less profits to the producers, Government need not worry about it. All these years, the producers were making good profits. Now, for one or two years, if they get less profits or even if they incur losses, there will not be any difficulty. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government not to give any protection to the producers on the plea that there will be recession otherwise, or that there will not be any demand and so on

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): They have already given concessions to the textile mills.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: If they have given concessions, there will be some reason for that.

Sir, there is a reference in the President's Address to the rapid progress that has been made in the allotment of house sites to the landless poor. It is a statement of fact But, there is no use simply allotting house sites to the landless poor. They must have houses to live in, and therefore, each State Government must have a housing scheme. In Kerala, they had a scheme to build one lakh houses, which I think, has been implemented successfully. In Karnataka also, there is a Janata Housing Scheme. But, there is no rapid progress in the implementation of this scheme for want of money. I do not know what the other States have done in regard to building houses on these lakhs of sites which are being distributed to the landless poor in the villages. Therefore, Government must direct the Life Insurance Corporation of India which is having crores of rupees, to give loans to the State Governments to finance these housing schemes.

Every State Government must have a housing scheme to put up houses on these house sites given to the landless poor For this purpose all State Governments must be financed by the LIC. Only then this scheme of distribution of house sites to the landless poor will succeed Moreover these house sites are being distributed only to those landless poor who are still living in villages Some poor people have come to neighbouring small towns, not cities like Bombay or Calcutta They have shifted from their villages to these neighbouring small towns in search of jobs. But such people do not get the advantage of this scheme Their number is not small They do not get any house sites They are prepared to go back to their villages and put up houses if they get house sites, and they can come to the nearby towns for jobs. But they do not get any house sites. Therefore, this scheme of distribution of house sites to the landless poor should be extended to these poor people who have migrated from villages to nearby towns.

There are thousands and thousands of young entrepreneurs, mostly engineers, technicians and graduates, who have entered into self-employment with the hope that they will become prosperous and also bring prosperity to

the country. But unfortunately, due to the credit squeeze, the high rate of interest and initial hurdles, they have landed into financial difficulties. The Government must set up a machinery to look into the difficulties of these young entrepreneurs and give them some sort of relief from penal interest and even part of the debts they have borrowed from banks

There is a reference to the 20-point programme in the President's Address. It is said that the people should involve themselves in the implementation of this programme. But for that the formation of powerful people's committee at village, taluka and district levels is absolutely necessary. But in many States, specially in my State of Karnataka, there is no district level committee at all for the implementation of the 20-point programme. There is no taluk level committee either with any authority worth the name Unless there are some powerful people's committees, it is very difficult to get co-operation from bureaucrats. In the case of MPs, it is very difficult for them to approach the State machinery unless they have some authority, unless they are members of some committees Unless they have some authority, it is very difficult for them to involve themselves in the implementation of the 20-point programme actively. I therefore request Government to look into this matter seriously

There has been reference to the Kudremukh Project. A fear was expressed that it might not be safe to export iron ore to Iran on the ground that Iran might turn against us in future. What we have to see is the present relationship with Iran. Iran is very friendly with us now It may have a different relationship at a different time. After all, what we are doing is business with Iran. India is a big country and we must have a very large foreign market. We cannot depend upon one country or one group of countries for our business. So we have done a very good thing in entering into an agreement with Iran for exporting our iron ore. I hope that this project will be implemented as early as possible.

There is talk about constitutional reforms I am glad there is no reference to it in the President's Address. It has been proved that our Constitution is a flexible one. It does not require any 'radical' changes If we want to make a change in it, we can do it very easily by way of amendment. It has never been found difficult to amend our Constitution at any time. We could amend it at any time we wanted. Therefore, it is not necessary to change the Constitution radically without knowing the actual problems. We can amend it as usual whenever it is absolutely necessary. Only in the case of a rigid constitution, we may have to throw it out because it could not be easily changed, then only we may have to think of another constitution or some radical changes. In our case of is not necessary to have radical changes in our constitution, in the present situation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am somewhat surprised at the attempt on the part of the Government spokesmen continually to refer to the situation in regard to law and order in Gujarat. Yesterday, the Minister of Home Affairs said that "the performance of the Congress in the panchayat elections and the civic poll in Ahmedabad in the face of positive hindrance and resort to violence should serve as an eye-opener to the critics of the Prime Minister and her policies the Congress would have got 80 per cent of the seats in the panchayat poll, had the elections been fair." This particular statement calls for observations on two aspects, firstly, in regard to the question whether violence had taken place, whether there was such widespread violence as was suggested: and secondly, about the possibility of the Congress winning eighty per cent of the seats, had the elections been fair. The Chief Minister of Gujarat had written to the Prime Minister saying in categorical terms that there is absolutely no truth in the reports that here had been violence in Gujarat before the elections, that Con-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

gress workers were being arrested, their houses and belongings burnt and that Congress workers were being murdered He says: "As head of the Gujarat Government, I am prepared to furnish replies to each and every incident if the Prime Minister were to give particulars about the incidents mentioned by her in her statement". Then he goes on to say We will welcome a visit of an all party investigation committee if the Indian Parliament appoints one and sends it to Gujarat to enquire into the manner in which elections were held and the extent to which violence took place in the State I also extend an open invitation to national pressmen to visit Gujarat and make an independent enquiry to assess the truth about the allegation." When there is a clear-cut denial of the incidents and an open offer to hold an enquiry at the same time, if you have any doubts why do you not accept the offer for an open enquiry Let Parliament send out a committee of its own to enquire into it What is the point of making statements here that if there is any State in the whole counry where there is absence of law and order, it is Gujarat? That is an utter and absolute falsehood Such absurd statements should not be made

SHRI R S PANDEY What about three Congressmen killed?

SHRI H. M. PATEL It is only when present Government came into power that it decided to have free, fair and open elections for panchayats and Municipal corporations That they were free, fair and open, there is no doubt at all. The Gujarat Chief Minister has extended this invitation for an enquiry and if there is any doubt let them accept it But what surprises me is this The Government says that it could have won in open, free and fair elections eighty per cent of the panchayat seats When it is so confident of emerging triumphant in elections I do not understand why in the same breath they proclaim again quite loudly, "no, we are going to postpone the elections which are due to be held in March". I learn that is Government's intention, I do not know whether a decision has been taken. If they are so confident of winning 80 per cent of the seats—according to them in free and fair elections, they could have done so in Gujarat and they were capable of winning quite a substantial percentage of seats in the elections even in the conditions which they were held, then what is it that they apprehend? Why is it that they are not prepared to hold elecions when they are due" It cannot be merely that they are anxious to avoid disappointments to the candidates of the opposition parties as and when they were defeated as they were certain to be The Congress is surely not as generous-hearted as all that One cannot help having this suspicion that it is the understandable wordly-wise feeling that a bird in the hand is worth two or half a-dozen in the bush that is influencing them They have 2/3 majority in the House today Why take a chance? After all elections are a chancy business Anything can happen It may be that That is indeed likely to be the case They may also be afraid that if elections are held and if they wish to make the claim that these elections are free fair and open, then they would have to lift the emergency The restrictions that obtain today under the emergency would have to go Those who are detained today in prisons would have to be released The press would have to be allowed to give news freely and also be permitted to comment freely This would make the elections even more chancy Why take this risk? With the lifting of the emergency there would perhaps be apprehension that the risk may be greater

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You are getting only the balance of your party's time.

SHRI H M PATEL: Sir, as I have got a very limited amount of time at my disposal I would now refer to one matter of some considerable importance. It is this. About the 20-point economic programme, as has been emphasised by several speakers, I would

say that while there is not much to quarrel with in respect of any item in the programme what causes concern is the question of implementation and how effective is the implementation going to be. Now, you look at this item of development of rural areas There is a reference in the President's address to this question of rural development, that poverty is very extensive and that it cannot be eliminated overnight, and that special programmes are going to be evolved for the rural areas. But, Sir, consider what has happened" For the first time, in these 28 years, census of agriculture was taken and it has brought out this remarkable fact that there are about 70 million agricultural holdings in the country and out of these, over 50 per cent are holdings of less than a hectare 25 years earlier, the number of such holdings was considerably smaller. What this means is that the number of marginal holdings is increasing The size of holdings is becoming less and less economically viable It we want to maximise our agricultural production, then the holdings should not be allowed to go below a certain limit This is as important as that there should be a ceiling on agricultural holdings

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I cannot help.

SHRI H M PATEL: Well, Sir, it is very difficult to race against time in this manner I would rather not say anything more.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खडा हुआ हू । अभिभाषण में बतलाया गया है कि आपात काल में शुरू मे ही कि मुल्क में क्या हालात थे और आज क्या हालात है । मुल्क के हालात नाजुक थे । जगह जगह जलसे, हुल्लडबाजी, बसों को फूकना, रेलों मे स्ट्राइक, ऐसे हालात थे जिन को शांतिमय तरीके से हल करने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन विपक्ष कुछ उतारू था, सड़कों पर लड़ाई लड़ना चाहता था, मुकाबिला करना चाहता था और इसी वास्ते 25 जून को एमर्जेन्सी लाई गई । आई नही । कौन लाया, यह हमारे विपक्ष के भाई खुद अपने दिलों को टटोले तो शायद उन का फैसला यही होगा कि वे खुद इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं ।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है—

" उनका यह मकसद था कि किस तरह आर्थिक अपरोध रोकने, पैदावार बढाने और बढती हुई इन्फ्लेशन पर काबू पाने, माल को सही ढग और तेजी से एक जगह से दूसरी, जगह पहुचाने, अर्थ व्यवस्था को पायदार बनाने और लोगों को राहत पहुचाने के लिए सरकार की जोरदार कोशिशों को नाकाम बनाया जाय ।

तो इन हालात मे एमर्जेन्सी आई और सारे देश ने देखा, इस हाउस मे उस की चर्चा हो चुकी है कि एमर्जेन्सी से किस तरीके से सुधार हुए है । आज यह कहा जा सकता है कि रेलें ठीक तरह से चल रही है, ढाई ठीक से हो रही है, इम्तहान ठीक से हो रहे हैं, चेन पुलिंग नही है, महिलाओं की टीजिंग नही है, गुण्डागर्दी कम हो गई है । सभी क्षेत्रों में सरकार ने जिस तरह ऐक्शन लिया है वह प्रशंसा के योग्य है और श्रीमती इदिरा गाधी जो हमारी सरकार की नेता है यह उन के नेतृत्व का फल है । जिस तरीके से उन्होंने 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम जो जुलाई के महीने मे दिया उस मे पहला आइटम था कि किस तरीके से चीजो की कीमतें गिराई जायं । वह कीमतें गिरी । साथ ही साथ उत्पादन का भी एलान किया गया और यह भी कहा गया कि सतर्क रहा जाय कि ये कीमतें फिर से ऊपर न आ जाय । इसलिए आप ने देखा कि एमर्जेन्सी आने के बाद पिछले छः महीने मे एक रिसेशन जिसे कहते है वह आई, कीमतों में गिरावट आई । लेकिन साथ साथ एक चिन्ता का विषय भी सामने खडा हो गया । कीमतो मे गिरावट आई ।

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

लेकिन किन चीजों में ज्यादा गिरावट आई, किन में कम आई यह सोचना जरूरी है। यह सम्मानित सदन जानता है कि इस देश के अंदर 80 फ सदी आबादी गावों मे रहती है और गावो की 80 फीसदी आबादी कृषि के काम में लगी हुई है। कृषि का कार्य इस देश की राजनीति में समाज नीति मे एक रीढ की हड्डी का स्थान रखना है। किसान का जो पैदा किया हुआ माल था उस का मुकाबिला करने है तैयार माल के साथ, कारखाने के माल के साथ तो कई माननीय सदस्यो ने इस क बारे मे चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और अपने भाषण म उन्होने इस चीज को रखा है। सरकार को इस चीज को सोचना चाहिए कि इतनी बडी आबादी किसान को सिर्फ यह कह कर कि वह कुलक है, गद्दार है टाला नही जा सकता। किसान के लिए यह कहने का मतलब है हम ने किसान को समझा नही अभी तक। जैसा कि अभी त्रिदिव चौधरी साहब कह रहे थे चार प्रतिशत किसानो के पास बडी जमीन हो सकती है। छ एकड तक का किसान इस देश के अदर 70 प्रतिशत है। 10 एकड तक ले लीजिए तो 90 प्रतिशत बैठ जाता है और सीलिंग तक आ जाये तो शायद एक दो प्रतिशत किसान होगा जिस का बडा कहा जा सकता है।

लेकिन किसान जब पैदा करता है तो उस की पैदावार का उचित मूल्य उसको नही मिलता। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि इस साल बहुत अच्छी खरीफ की फसल हुई है। ठीक इसी प्रकार रबी की फसल भी अच्छी हुई था। गन्ने की फसल भी अच्छी हुई है। आलू की, जूट की फसल भी अच्छी हुई है। लेकिन हुआ क्या? जब हम किसान ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं तो हम उसका उचित मूल्य नही मिलता। हम ने देखा आलू की दुर्गति हुई, कपास की दुर्गति हुई। हम ने देखा कि गन्ने की इस साल अजीब बात चल रही है। हर साल नवम्बर के महीने में गन्ने का भाव राज्यवार तय हो जाया करता था। लेकिन अब मिल चल रही है। जनवरी का महीना आ गया है। पढने को मिला है कि पजाब मे सरकार ने गन्ने का भाव 14 रुपए 35 पैसे प्रति क्वीटल तय किया है लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ कमिश्नरी मे सवा 11 रुपए क्वीटल का भाव लिखा गया है और साथ मे यह भी लिख दिया है कि जो भाव भारत सरकार तय करेगी वह मिलेगा। इसके अलावा गन्ना उत्पादको का गत वर्षों का 20 करोड रुपया बकाया पडा हुआ है और उसको देने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई योजना नही है। इसलिये मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू खास तौर से किसानो की स्थिति को ध्यान मे रखते हुए योजना बननी चाहिए। हमारे यहा सहारनपुर मे एक लार्ड कृष्णा शुगर मिल है जिस पर 70–71, 71–72 और 72–73 का 37 लाख रुपया बकाया पडा हुआ है। 25 हजार किसान अपना पाच साल पुराना पैसा नही ले पा रहे है। इस तरह से 1973–74 और 1974–75 मे सरकार ने उसको टेक ओवर किया। 1973–74 का पैसा तो चुका दिया गया लेकिन 1974–75 के एक साल का 61 लाख का घाटा दिखा दिया गया। ऐसे अफसर वहा पर लगे है कि आज किसान अपने पैसे से मोहताज हो रहे है। मेरा निवेदन है कि किसानो को उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, मार्केटिंग का पूरा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए और सही वक्त पर खरीद होनी चाहिए। आज किसान कम्यूनिटी जो कि इस देश की ग्रामो की आबादी का 80 प्रतिशत है उसकी उपेक्षा करके किसी तरह से भी हम अपनी एकानामी गाव की एकोनामी को मजबूत नही बना सकते है—इस बात को ध्यान मे रखना चाहिए।

इमर्जेन्सी की जहा बहुत सी उपलब्धियां हैं उसके साथ साथ कुछ कमियां भी रह गई

हैं। हम कहते हैं कि इंफ्लेशन पर काबू पा लिया गया है, हम कहते है ला ऐड आर्डर की सिचूएशन अच्छी है लेकिन मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू कि इमर्जेन्सी की जो उपलब्धिया हैं वह केवल शहरो के अन्दर है। गावो के अन्दर आज भी डकैतिया हो रही है, चोरिया हो रही है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिले के स्तर के नीचे अभी इमर्जेन्सी नही आई है। आज भी जिले के थानो मे, तहसील मे और दूसरे दफतरो मे रिश्वतें ज्यो की त्यों चल रही है। मुझे सरकारी आदेश की जानकारी मिली कि नाजायज कमाई के सम्बन्ध मे, मैंने अपने यहा कलक्टर से बात की तो उन्होंने कहा आर्डर आया हुआ है कि जिन्होने नाजायज कमाई से कोठी और जायदाद बना ली है तो वह जब्त कर ली जायेगी लेकिन अभी उस पर ऐक्शन नही हुआ है। तो नीचे के स्तर पर जो भ्रष्ट कर्मचारी हैं उनको भी निकालना चाहिए था। ऊपर के दो हजार बडे अफ़सर निकाले गए है—यह भारत भर की रिपोर्ट है। स्मगलर्स पकड लिए गए, गल्ले पकड लिए गए (व्यवधान) मैं अपने यहा कलक्टर से बात करने के बाद यहा पर कह रहा हू। तो इमर्जेन्सी का नीचे के स्तर पर भी एक प्रभाव पडना चाहिए और ला ऐड आर्डर सिचुएशन ठीक होनी चाहिए।

जहा तक हमारे देश की एक्सटर्नल पालिसीज का सम्बन्ध है उसके लिए हम कह सकते है कि पहले हिन्दुस्तान के चारो तरफ दुश्मन मुमालिक थे लेकिन आज सिर्फ तीन मुल्को को छोड कर जिनसे कुछ इस तरह की बाते चल रही है बाकी मुल्क हमारे दोस्त है। तो बाहर की पालिसीज मे इस देश की बहुत उपलब्धियां हुई है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मै इस अभिभाषण को सपोर्ट करता हू।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this was the first Presidential Address that we have had after the declaration of emergency. I must say that I was most disappointed because instead of reflecting the sense of urgency that is required in the emergency for implementation of the 20-Point Programme, this Address has much more sentiments of complacency and I think, that is very dangerous for the simple reason that when we look towards the country very little has really been done during the last six months No doubt certain very good features are also there There are some of the ordinances that are now coming up before the House, to be turned into statutes, such as the ordinance on equal pay for equal work and the ordinance on the abolition of bonded labour. All these things should have been brought a long time ago. They have been welcomed by all of us and they have to be really implemented with a sense of real emergency. At the same time, I would also say that during these months, the working classes have really had quite a raw deal. The working classes were called upon to work with a sense of emergency increase production and help in re-building the national economy. They have not failed in their duty. The working class did and has come forward to cooperate in every possible manner. What is the reward that they have got? The first shock that was given, was the bonus ordinance, taking away even what they had. Bonus has a history in this country; but I do not have time to go into it. This is a jolt for the working class. All sections of the working class and all sections of the trade union movement speak with a single voice in this matter Why was it done? I want the workers also to contribute in whatever way they can, could you not call the leaders of the trade unions and the working classes and find out where and how can economies be effected? To be told again and again that they were a privileged section and therefore they should not ask for more but should think of the under-privileged,—how do these

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

things help? How are they privileged? Certainly, they are employed, but they are also giving their labour and sweat for improving the economy and increasing production. Today, there is not a single household among bank employees and the Central Government employees which is not maintaining the unemployed of this country Are they not helping that way? When you say, "give all that you can" and when they do it, they expect appreciation of it You may say that these economies are necessary, and the argument used is that this is necessary to fight inflation But at the same time, why is it that you do not have the same sense of urgency in taking action against those employers who to-day are sabotaging production, and who are guilty of measures which affect the national economy? Only this morning we had a Question on lay-offs and retrenchment. What was the reply given? It was said that during the period following the Emergency, increasing lay-offs and retrenchment in several industries in the private sector which had been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Labour were causing Government some concern Just some concern! Thousands of workers are out of work, production is affected and the Government in this period of Emergency has only some concern Again and again we have been demanding from this side of the trade union movement· "Please come forward with a legislation, so that you can take action against those employers who are declaring these lay-offs, who are guilty of closures and who are also, now, resorting to retrenchment" In the national apex body which was set up, there was a discussion on this and still the matter is pending. I am amazed that the President's speech which refers to so much of legislation which is to come before us in this session makes no mention at all about this very serious feature in our national economy. He does pay a tribute to the workers. What he says in one part of the speech is this:

> "With the co-operation of workers, industrial peace has been maintained, save in a few isolated cases. Several distortions and imbalances that had developed in the economy have been corrected."

> "As a result of this, the privileges enjoyed by some groups have been reduced."

This is a euphemistic allusion probably to bonus. I do not know.

> "But it should be remembered that no single group can further its interests in isolation."

Are not the employers who are resorting to lock-outs, closures, retrenchment and lay-off, guilty today of betraying the national interests? Then, why is action not being taken against them?

The national apex body, at its meeting on the 29th November, took note of the continuation of the prolonged closure of the Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills and the Atherton West Mills of Kanpur in spite of the efforts of the State Government, the State apex body and the National Industrial Committee for Textiles Is this not a very sad commentary on what the Government is doing about taking steps for increasing production?

Again, large-scale lay-off and retrenchment of workers of sugar factories in Tamil Nadu are continuing unabated. I can give a few examples. In the Sakti Sugar Mills of Erode, 600 workers have been laid off from 1st October 1975 for three months, 350 workers retrenched and so on. This is the picture of the sugar industry, *and we are talking in terms of exporting* sugar in order to increase our foreign exchange.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has two minutes more.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: This is the beginning of the International Women's Decade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not the only woman, there are other women too.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I share their desire for more time.

The Reserve Bank Bulletin has also shown that in the private corporate sector, 1,650 companies have been spending only 15.8 per cent on labour costs, and yet we are being told that the workers are asking too much, that they are being given too much.

Apart from the problem of the workers, there is the problem of the peasants also, and we find, particularly in a State like Tamil Nadu, whose present Government claims that the twenty point programme has been implemented, only a few days ago, on 2nd January, there was a large-scale peaceful movement demanding the implementation of the twenty point programme, demanding the stoppage of the large-scale eviction that is taking place and demanding that debt relief should be extended. And what happened? That wonderful Ministry puts 10,000 people into jail—just a mere ten thousand! For what-for demanding that this twenty point programme be implemented. But the President's Address says:

> "The new spirit that has been generated over the last few months should therefore be maintained unimpaired. The 20-Point "Economic Programme will continue to be implemented with zeal. Government invites the full cooperation of the people as it is a peoples' programme...."

But, when the people come forward demanding the implementation of the programme, this wonderful Ministry in Tamil Nadu puts them in jail. Something should be done about a Ministry that carries on in that way. A conference is being held of the party at the State level, and the whole State apparatus goes into collecting money. The sales tax officers go and threaten people, small shop-keepers are threatened. Is this the way a Government should function during the emergency?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): I object to that. I was one of the Secretaries of the Conference. The Member should not make false charges.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): This is highly objectionable.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: This has also appeared in all the papers. So, I think I am at liberty to talk of what appears in the press in my State.

Lastly, I would refer to what my colleague Shri Indrajit Gupta said, about the bureaucrats having been given such enormous powers that they are running riot. We find that in every industry large-scale retrenchment is taking place in the name of emergency. On the railways particularly, casual workers who have been there for 15 and 20 years have been thrown out on the streets.

Similarly, at the same time, about those who were victimised during the 1974 strike, we have an answer here that nearly a thousand of them continue to be on the starvation line. Is this the manner in which Emergency is going to be implemented? Is this the manner in which the working class is going to be moved against, to be neglected, to be victimised all the time? Therefore, I say, the bureaucrats' role is something which is very serious and which also leads to a great deal of consternation on the part of the people.

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

One last point which is extremely important. Today, we were told by the Health Minister about the great pyramid he is building up for health services in this country. Today, in this country, you go to any hospital, you go to any clinic, you go to any nursing home, the main problem that they are facing is the shortage of drugs With the shortage of drugs, the people's health is being neglected At the same time, the multi-national corporations are raising the prices of drugs and no action is taken against them On the other hand, they are sending drugs underground for the purpose of black-marketing. I would request the Government to see that immediate action is taken to see that drugs position is set right.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay —North-East): Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, unlike the earlier speaker, I am not disappointed at the working of the Emergency or the 20-point Economic Programme. I am not one of those who hold that during the last six months, the measures that have been taken by the Government on the economic and political fronts can be construed, on the whole, as anti-working class There are a number of steps which the Government have taken to help the working class and also to help the national interest as well.

During last six months, the inflationary forces have been contained and the increased trend in prices has gone down on the negative side This has been a very big gift to the working class in the country Its significance should not be under-estimated by those working in the trade union movement In the whole world, it has been acclaimed, that India is the one country which has succeeded, within a span of 9 to 10 months, in controlling inflationary forces Many newspapers in the world are quoting India as an example which has shown significant results in containing inflationary forces. This measure has definitely helped the working class.

In the 20-point Economic Programme, there are some items which are specifically included for the benefit of the working class as a whole. Abolition of bonded labour brings into the fold of the working class, those under-privileged who were not construed as the working class. A large section of people, under-privileged people, who were not given even the civic or political or any social right in this country are now brought into the orbit of the working class. The working class concept has undergone a change qualitatively and quantitatively.

Similarly, there is an item like the minimum wage for agricultural labour by statute Where the statute already existed, minimum wages have been increased during the last six months to a large extent and where the statute did not exist, the minimum wages have been given This has also brought into the orbit of trade union movement, a large number of people, probably more than the presently organised labour. The trade union movement which was confined for the last 60 to 70 years to the organised worker—the industrial worker—has now got bigger dimensions and frontiers to bring in more and more under-privileged class of workers These millions of people enlarged the scope of the trade union movement. I think, these are the qualitative and quantitative gains which the Indian trade union movement has secured during last six months. I am aware that every step, that is being taken might not be in the interest of sections of the working class. But every action that is taken has to be measured in terms of national interest. Whenever an Ordinance on bonus comes, no doubt the trade unions will give out their views, appreciation or suggestions for

modification, whatever they may be. But bonus should not be treated as co-terminus with the interest of the working class but with the national interest as a whole.

15 hrs.

We also know that the organized working class has been given a specific place in the 20-point programme, and that is, labour participation in management. This has been specifically mentioned. A scheme has been drawn up. No doubt there might be defects or lacunae. But it is under discussion, and the apex body is going to discuss it in the next meeting on the 10th and 11th of this month. Whatever scheme might emerge, taking into account the lessons of labour participation in the past, whatever changes might be made in it, the fact remains that labour participation is a definite gain which has been given to the workers in the organized industries of this country Therefore, these gains should not be under-estimated by any Member of this House, and we would request that no such impression should be created that the working of the 20-point programme and the steps taken after the Emergency have acted against the interest of the working class as such. I would, in fact, go further and say that this is a necessary. Of course, everybody is free to make constructive suggestions with a view to implement, successfully implement, the 20-point programme.

I would like to make one or two suggestions for the successful and quick implementation, so that all the benefits of this 20-point programme go to all those under-privileged and weaker sections of the society for whom they are meant.

Regarding the 20-point programme, it has been stated that this is not the whole and sole of it, it is only a step in the direction of socio-economic transformation. I definitely feel that this is a step in the right direction, at the same time, this is a step taken by a democratic method also. The President has rightly drawn attention and emphasized these measures in para 12, page 4, of his Presidential Address. He has said:

> "Measures to improve administrative efficiency will continue and will be expanded. Our administrative procedures and attitudes have remained laregly unchanged, specially in the field of financial administration. ."

According to me, this is a very big step, a significant step. This step, by itself, might not be a very big one, but it is a very significant step, it is changing the whole character of the onward march of democracy in our society, it starts becoming an active catalytic factor in changing the socio-economic structure of our society in changing the attitudes as well as procedures, especially the financial procedure. Because, it was here that the Government was being accused, it has been said that the Government has a good policy, their Resolutions are good, the policies are good, their intentions are good, but implementation is not taking place because the bureaucracy are not well-intentioned, they have no sense of social outlook and urgency. In the last 25 years, the attack of the Opposition parties has been on non-implementation of good policies. Now here is a step taken in that direction. Therefore, it should be acclaimed. One step taken in the right direction has much more effect than all the psychological and other things that have been spoken during the last 25 years. I do feel that by this step democracy is now transcending from the realms of psychological orbit of ideas, farther from the institutional forms, and farther away from the decision-making power structure into the field of human relations Ultimately, these procedures and attitudes which need to be changed- what exactly are they? They are codifications of experience of handling

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

human affairs. They are human relations woven into a form of experience codified. These are purely procedural things. My suggestion further would be that this experiment which is good and which is a right step should further be extended not only to financial administration but also to all governmental work, and not only to the governmental work but even to public sector undertakings. In public sector labour participation in management has been given, but implementation is yet to begin and in the proper spirit. The bureaucratic attitude of the public sector management must also change. Therefore, there is a need of large-scale change in the attitudes and procedures in the public sector management also without which labour participation in the management would not succeed.

There is also a need to extend this experiment into all other social welfare measures which are being implemented whether departmentally or with the co-operation of voluntary organizations. Whether it is in family planning or in rural development or in any other field, the implementation is halted because the representatives of the voluntary organizations are treated as rivals and competitors, by the government officials and this kind of attitude needs to be changed. A role-playing attitude needs to be taken. If that is done, a lot of purpose will be achieved and the 20-point programme can be implemented successfully.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): We, particularly, Anglo-Indians and the Christian community who are interested in educational and social work, welcome emergency wholeheartedly. Since we are specially interested in education, we find that the frustration and lack of discipline which existed in schools and colleges is now a thing of the past and with the implementation of the 20-point formula has come a new vigour and a ray of hope that much can be achieved now. With the discipline and security that prevails now in the academic field, we have no fear about the security and future of our children as we could see that they can prosecute their studies in a calm atmosphere. I often felt greatly concerned what our next generation would be. But thanks to God and to our Prime Minister, things have been controlled in time and normalcy has returned in the field of education.

Now, Sir, although the prices of essential commodities have not come down very much, by and large, prices of certain articles of food have come down perceptibly and the poor at least will now have food to eat. Rome was not built in a day and since the emergency is only six months old, perhaps, after a few months more the people will get accustomed to this way of life and things will go on smoothly even after the emergency is lifted. We will than have more suitable people working at the helm of affairs.

Another great and redical change is the punctuality seen in the offices and the prompt care that is now taken in every case. So many inefficient officers have been dismissed from service. With this efficiency has increased and we hope that this kind of efficiency will continue even after the emergency is lifted.

About those who have been put into jail, I would like to say it is not because of the twenty-point programme or emergency but because of the bureaucrats working in the States. Too much power has been given to the magistrates and to the police so much so that the police inspectors can put anybody into jail. I think this power should be restricted to the higher officers only so that things may work better and there may not be so much misuse of power that the emergency has conferred upon them.

I would like to touch upon the point to which Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan made a reference. It is about the medical care in the rural areas. I

would suggest that enough medicines should be distributed among the poor people. Many of the people come and tell us that in the hospitals injections even for titanous are not available. Patients are asked to pay for them. I think such essential drugs should be available in smaller hospitals.

Certain drugs which are very essential for human life are not available in big hospitals too. I would request that to take care of our people medicines in sufficient quantity should be made available.

Once again I would like to say till the emergency continues, the power granted to the officers and bureaucrats should be so streamlined that there is no misuse of it and that they should not feel that they are all powerful.

With the elimination of the bonded labour, persons working under the big landlords now feel that they have the same freedom and liberty and that they can work like other people and can claim and get that much of wages too.

With these words I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President's Address has raised certain basic points for discussion in so far as the process of implementation of policies is concerned.

In the last sentence of the President's Address, it has been said:

> "There is not a minute to waste. I am sure you will provide the clear, bold and firm lead which the people expect."

It means that whatever we have not been able to do in the last 28 years we must now finish that unfinished work in the shortest span of time.

He said: 'Clear, bold and firm lead is necessary'. Clarity means the clarity of conception also. We are at the crossroads of history. In which direction the country should proceed is the main question now. There are two roads, one is the capitalist road and the other is the socialist road. Since so many years, for 28 years, it was not very clear to us, which way to move. Jawaharlal Nehru said: 'We cannot move along two parallel roads. socialism cannot be a halfway house.' When there is clash of interest which has taken place now very clearly between the haves and the have-nots, the exploited and the exploiters, the interests of the haves and exploiters must be sacrificed It must be fought out ruthlessly. For this ideological clarity is very necessary. That means, the clarity of socialism in a scientific way; but what we find is that it has been vulgarised and distorted. Even in the name of socialism, Hitler came to power. He used the word National Socialism for his party. Viewed historically large-scale capitalism pays the petty bourgeoisie class and it has called the tune to save capitalism from the socialist revolution. It was done in Hitler's Germany. Socialism is the only popular word that can attract the masses and the masses can be deceived by the word socialism only. So Hitler did it. Here in our country also the word socialism is being misused. It is used to save capitalism. They call themselves socialists just like the national socialists and play up all communal forces, *chauvinist* and racial forces, as Hitler did. These communal forces killed Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our nation. Under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, India attained national independence through a mass revolution in which he gave a call of 'Quit India' to the British Imperialists and at the same time, a call to the people, 'to do or die'. Prior to it various political reforms prolonged imperialism and tightened its noose around the neck of Indian people Ultimately the imperialists had to go.

Similarly at this juncture a socio-economic revolution is a must for Socialism. What we find is that the reactionaries have launched offensive against democracy, socialism and the

[Shri Dharnidhar Das]

progressive forces in this country. They are on the offensive They wanted to drown the country mto chaos and anarchy had there been no emergency measures In other words they have launched a counter revolution to save capitalism This can be countered and defeated only by economic and social revolution and that is what socialism means in this country That is why this twenty-point programme is the lever in the hands of the masses to defeat this counter revolution

In the name of mixed economy, capitalism developed into monopoly capitalism Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1962 said 'Monopolies are on the increase To the extent they have grown in recent years, to that extent, we have drifted from the goal of socialism' This is what he said to stop monopoly growth He warned us against the danger of capitalism He said 'Unless the process of socialism is speeded up people will discard the peaceful methods of economic trans formation

Now, this is the time for us here to act vigorously for the implementation of the 20-point programme, for a socialist transformation I would like to join issue with the critics of emergency To them I would say Yes, emergency is bad for the capitalists, for the exploiters, the blackmarketeers the hoarders smugglers and the right reactionary and fascist forces, those who obstruct the march towards socialism those who want to stall radical reforms in the country for the benefit of the masses

It is bad for them It is good for the masses What does 20 point programme mean? It means economic revolution in the country for the emancipation of the Indian proletariat composed of landless agricultural labour, bonded labour, etc They constitute 80 to 90 per cent of the working masses of India This programme is for the down-trodden working masses of India. As capitalism is for the capitalists and upper class, socialism is just for these classes of people —the working peasantry, landless peasantry, agricultural workers, the poor working people, etc. The State has now taken side of the exploited, down-trodden masses instead of its previous class neutral position.

15.21 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now how to implement this programme is the main question Is it possible by bureaucracy? Even Lenin failed when he wanted to implement his famous 'land decree'. The bureaucrats went to the landlords and told them that they need not be afraid This Government will collapse very soon and again they will have their Government He called the bureaucracy' as 'lousy bureaucracy Here also in our country this danger is inherent in the implementation of our programme through the bureaucratic machinery. So, the President in his Address has clearly pointed out that through bureaucratic agency it is not possible to implement this 20 point programme which means launching a socialist revolution in the country Changing of the entire capitalist system, a complete changeover from the capitalist system to socialism is not possible through bureaucratic agency alone

Sir, here I want to furnish the House with facts as to what we have done in the State of Assam In Assam, to supplement or supplant in some cases this bureaucratic machinery in the matter of public distribution system there is one very important thing which should be known to the Members of this House, that is, we have done away with the wholesalers and all private traders From the wholesale stage down to the fair price shop level everything has been done by mass cooperatives The entire distribution system has been channelled through a network of mass cooperatives. They are not usual co-

operatives. They are mass cooperatives where the vested interests cannot have a foothold because the weaker and the poorer sections have been given the double representation in the executives. The entire distribution of wheat, rice, etc. has been managed through the cooperative system. The other day Mr. Indrajit Gupta made a suggestion in this House that for implementation of this 20-point programme there should be popular committees. Now, that is what exactly has been done in Assam. There production, procurement and distribution councils at district levels have been formed with representatives of popular mass and pary organisations. These are headed by representatives from non-official organisations. A Minister has been appointed Deputy Chairman in each council. But the Chairman is a non-official. These are fully representative of all mass organisations having an effective role in decision making and for implementation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Sir, I crave your indulgence to give me five minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: There are many hon. Members who are still to speak.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: I am raising a very important point.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you two minutes more.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Sir, the question is whether the 20-point economic programme will be implemented only through the bureaucratic machinery or whether the people will also be involved in the actual implementation. It is not merely a question of getting their cooperation. This has been done in Assam and it has succeeded there. If we want to fight capitalism, we must fight to undo the capitalist law of demand and supply. According to this law, if there is less supply and more demand, prices will go up, without any relation to the cost of production. Therefore, we will have to undo this capitalist law of demand and supply. Assam has given a bold lead in this direction. There price has remained the same, whether there is scarcity or abundance. We will have to understand the laws of capitalism and capitalist development as well as the laws of socialism and socialistic development. For, socialism mass involvement and participation are indispensible. In our State, we have not only involved the people in mass meetings, but we have given opportunities to the people to participate in the running of the public distribution system, in the distribution of land to the landless people and so on. People are involved in this work, not only in the offices, but in the fields, Similarly, the Governmental machinery has to work in the fields, not only in the offices.

Therefore, this change, this undoing of the capitalistic and bureaucratic process is very important for the implementation of the 20-point economic programme and this is how we have to fight the right reactionary forces at the economic base by undoing the capitalistic system, which is the breading ground of the right reactionary, and fascist forces.

DR. K. L. RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should express our deep thanks to the President for announcing that a National Water Resources Council will be set up. This is a very important step and it is long over-due. Many nations have accepted this and they have set up councils and have reaped great benefits. The declaration of water as a national asset will create a large amount of confidence in the people and it will be the best step for bringing about integration among the people.

Water, Sir, is most important especially for India for the agricultural purposes because India is pre-dominantly agricultural. It is by doubling the irrigated area since Independence that

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

we have doubled our food production. This is a point which has got to be noted so that it will help us in the critical times ahead. We are assuming that for the rest of the century, in the next 25 years, we should double our irrigated area. It means, bringing another 43 million hectares under irrigation. This is a very huge and stupendous task and it requires a very careful consideration. The National Water Resources Council must be in a position to accelerate the pace.

There is another point. India is cultivating for foodgrains as much land as the USSR or China. But, we are producing only half the amount of foodgrains and this is due to want of sufficient irrigation facilities.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Is the area of cultivation the same?

DR. K. L. RAO: The area of cultivation is the same in India, USSR and China. Still, we are producing only 100 million tonnes as against the 200 million tonnes produced by them. The reason is, apart from the erratic conditions due to want of sufficient irrigation facilities on a scale that is necessary, one-third of our land is subject to drought conditions. Therefore, the effective land that is really producing food is very much less.

Therefore, what I am submitting is, the National Water Resources Council will be of greatest help in tackling the irrigation problems more effectively apart from general planning. What we should first do is to look for areas where irrigation is necessary and provide the facilities there. For example, in Madhya Pradesh, the area of cultivation is about 20 million hectares, 19.7 million hectares to be more accurate. Of this, the irrigated area is only two million hectares. Here, it is very interesting to make a comparison with Pakistan. Pakistan has also got under cultivation 19.7 million hectares, exactly the same as Madhya Pradesh. But it is producing far more food than Madhya Pradesh from its irrigated area of 12 million hectares as against 2 million hectares in Madhya Pradesh —almost an absurd proposition. This, of course, is because of the irrigation system of Pakistan which was formerly a part of India. Madhya Pradesh has got a high potential. So what we should do is to take up a special programme of an irrigation scheme in Madhya Pradesh. Then only it will be possible to increase foodgrains production in that part of the country.

There is another point. That is with regard to Kerala. It is very interesting to note that Kerala has plenty of water and it should produce more food, but it is not able to do so. That is because of the dense population and the very limited availability of land. When the land is limited, you have got to adopt other techniques to make up for it What do we do? We have to do as in Bombay, for instance, where because of the limited land they do vertical construction and not horizontal construction. In the same way, in Kerala the land must be made to yield a second and third crop whereas at the moment we are doing only one crop. That means we must have an irrigation system with storages. But it is very unfortunate that in Kerala there are two schemes, the Pamba and the Kallada, which had been sanctioned ten years ago, but not completed. They are small projects, but they are still hanging on. The result is that prices are going up and the object is not achieved. Therefore, what I would submit is that if we spend an additional Rs. 25 crores, we shall be able to produce enough food from the Pamba and Kallada projects and also other projects—food which will be sufficient to meet Kerala's needs at the present time. The Water Resources Council should look into these special problems.

As I have said already, there are vast drought areas in the country. One-third of our country is drought-prone. Thereore, we should take steps

to see that the drought areas are provided with irrigation. This is most important. But we have not done it so ar There has been no comprehensive scheme to tackle this problem. First, we should tackle the drought areas of Bihar, in Palamau, Gaya and Shahabad districts. Plenty of water can be supplied to these areas. But we have not done that. Similarly, Madhya Pradesh has got the Rewa plateau, UP has got the Mirzapur and Bundelkhand areas. All these are highly drought-stricken areas. With the result that year after year, we have to import a large quantity of food and also spend a lot of money on drought relief. We must avoid these and make special funds available for these two or three areas. Similarly drought areas in the rest of the country must receive attention.

Then again, this country, as you know, is subject to serious floods. The Council must take notice of this serious-floods problem; it does not matter so far as other floods are concerned because they can be dealt with by the States and the Ministry of Irrigation. But there are serious floods which occur and which can be tackled only by alloting special funds for them and by taking a deeper interest in them. For example, in Orissa there are the Brahmini and Baitharani rivers. They cause a lot of trouble When something happens, we just meet, discuss about it, but nothing happens. These two rivers must be controlled. Also in UP, the Rapti, the Sarda and the Ghagra are rivers which have been causing a lot of trouble rendering the eastern parts of UP completely poor, though they have the richest amount of fertile land, because all that is taken away every year. Likewise in North Bihar, we have the Burhi Gandak and the Adhwara system of rivers which cause a lot of trouble year after year. Then in the Assam Valley, the problem posed by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries is a most difficult problem. These areas have got to be given special assistance and special consideration.

We have got all these problems. The question is, what do we do with these projects? Everything requires money. We have only one basket from out of which we cannot take out money for everything. What do we do? For this, I submit we must adopt a new approach. Here I would submit a few points for the consideration of Government. Prices, have gone up steeply. At the time of independence, the cost of irrigating one hectare was Rs. 500; now it costs Rs. 5,000. So you have to have a new approach for solving these problems. This is a very serious problem. It will become much more serious in twenty years time because by then we would have so many more people on the land. If you are not prepared for it you will be condemning the whole community to a condition of utmost poverty. You must take people's participation and associate them as they have done in other countries like China or USSR. You must introduce a certain amount of compulsory service for the people of those areas; they must be associated in the construction of the projects like distribution channels. It is quite simple but one has to organise them. Similarly we have to spend a huge amount for overhead and establishment charges for managing our irrigation system; we have to spend crores of rupees. We should think of appointing irrigation committees as was done successfully in the United States, consisting of non-officials. They have got to manage the irrigation system. We can reduce considerably the cost element involved in this. Similarly in the irrigation charges also some changes can be made. For the second crop storage of water is necessary. For such lands they charge less in the country. For the second crop they should charge irrigation charges as for the first crop. You have to tackle this problem by adopting such measures. There is a serious problem ahead of us; in the next 10—20 years India is going to face a critical situation, heavy population and inadequate amount of food production. Therefore it is necessary that we should take up the various points that I have mentioned.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

I find that there is no mention about power in the President's Address. I am afraid that we should pay more attention to the problem of power. Power supply is utterly inadequate in this country; it is 20 million kw for a country of this size and population it is nothing. We should increase the quantum of power in our country. We have adopted five year plans for power: it should not be so; it should be ten year or 20 year plans for power. Then only we can tackle the power problem. In 2000 AD what should be our plan? The target should be 150—200 million kw. We are now having 20 million kw; it should go up by ten times. Otherwise there will be complete darkness in all sectors of life. Power is most important and essential. In our country more than fifty per cent or even 70 per cent of energy is got from burning wood, vegetable waste, cow dung which are called non-commercial fuels. Those can be used as manure and fertilisers. In many other countries, in the United States for example only five per cent of the energy comes from non-commercial fuel; all the rest is produced from commercial sources. We should take a comprehensive view of our power problem and see that the quantum is increased. There is no meaning in saying that reducing the loss in transmission or better management of distribution will give the needed power; never. We want power in a big way. There should be an emergency power plan in the country, apart from the other emergency created in the country. For instance, Maharashtra is well developed and industries have come up and are also coming up daily. I was surprised to learn that last month when hydel stations were full of water and hydel production was quite good, there was power cut imposed in Maharashtra because the demand is much more than what we are able to produce. When I was there I heard a proposal was there; the Tatas had a power station at Trombay and the Government of Maharashtra and the Tatas have decided to jointly increase the power production there. I should say: do not depend upon ideologies; go straight ahead with that project and create 500 mws of power, because as facilities are already available it will mean an advance of two years in the commissioning of project; in the next three years it will be possible to create 500 mws for the State of Maharashtra which has a great demand for power. Similarly in Tamilnadu there is heavy power shortage and they are thinking in terms of Neyveli and Tuticorin. They are long term plans. They should develop power in the Singareni coal fields and transmit power to Tamilnadu and that is the only way and it should be done on a priority basis. Apart from whatever general plans that you may have for power, there should be emergency plan for power also. Just as there is an emergency for discipline, etc. you must have an emergency power programme. People do not realise this priority need in our country.

People should recognise the vast shortage of power in some areas. Take for example Bihar, particularly North Bihar. We are talking of these areas where the power per capita is 10 kw hrs. as against an average of 100 kw hrs. in India. Whatever reforms you can start it is important that Bihar should improve in power generation. It is the less power fed area. I would therefore submit that we should take note of these areas and see that power is supplied on an emergency basis. So, you must have a plan of programme for 10, 20 years—a target plan. There is a general plan for generation of power. There should be a special emergency plan for giving electricity for the highly deficit areas. Otherwise it will create a considerable amount of hardship.

Finally I would like to caution that very often here and elsewhere the solar radiation is referred to for generating power. But we are not sure of it. Research is going on. It will take many years to come before it is available for use. But the main im-

portant requirement is that we must try to produce power from proved commercial sources We do not want it in terms of kilowatts but we want it in terms of thousands of kilowatts.

Therefore, I would submit that in respect of power and water, necessary step should be taken to see that national water and power Commissions are set up as early as possible. Some thing on an emergency basis must be done in power sector for generating power in those areas which are badly in need of it I would only say that this is the best period for us to adopt new approaches and see that minimum needs of the country in respect of power and water are provided.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हू। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक बहुत बडी बात अपने भाषण मे कही है और वह है शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात। बिना शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग लगाए बिजली, पानी आदि किसी भी चीज की ठीक तरह से व्यवस्था नही हो सकती है। शहरों के अन्दर अरबों की सम्पत्ति पडी हुई है। देहातों मे आपने सीलिंग लगाई। 18 एकड की सीलिंग आपने लगाई। एक लाख की भूमि भी वहा लोगो के पास नही है। आपने सीलिंग वहा ही नही लगाई, आपने जमीदारिया भी खत्म की, राजाओं को भी खत्म किया। अब शहरों के अन्दर जहा पर अरबों और खरबों की सम्पत्ति है उस पर सीलिंग लगनी ही चाहिये जिस की ओर राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण मे इशारा भी किया है और कहा है इसके बारे मे प्रस्ताव यहा पर आएगा। मैं समझता हू हमे भेदभाव से काम नहीं लेना चाहिये। जैसे हमने भूमि पर सीलिंग लगाई है उसी तरह से हमें शहरी सम्पत्ति पर भी सीलिंग लगानी चाहिये। अगर हमारे पास सम्पत्ति आती है तो हमारे सब काम हो जाएगे।

विपक्ष को मैं कुछ कहना नही चाहता हू। वैसे तो विपक्ष है ही नही और जो है भी वह भी एक दूसरे की बात को काटता रहता है। विपक्ष और पक्ष अगर हो तो एक तो पूजीपतियों का समर्थन करने वाला हो और दूसरा गरीबों और किसानों का। यही दो पार्टिया होनी चाहिये। एक देवों की और दूसरे असुरों की और उसको आप देव और असुर सग्राम चाहे तो कह सकते है।

विपक्ष ने श्रीमती इदिरा गाधी के लिए जो बाते कही है उनको मैं क्या उसका उत्तर दू। विपक्ष को तो मै यही कह सकता हू कि श्रीमती इदिरा गाधी ने काग्रेस के लिए नही बल्कि देश के लिये बलिदान दिया है। श्री गिरि का जब चुनाव हुआ तब उन्होंने अपना सर्वस्व दाव पर लगा दिया था। उन्होंने काग्रेस को नही बल्कि देश में नई जान फूकी है। जब देश द्रोहियों ने, हमारे विपक्ष वालों ने पुलिस और फौज को बरगलाया तो श्रीमती इदिरा गाधी ने काग्रेस को नही बल्कि भारतवर्ष को जिन्दा रखा और उनकी चालों को सफल नही होने दिया। अगर श्रीमती इदिरा गाधी यह कदम नही उठाती तो भारतवर्ष मे भी बगला देश की तरह खून-खराबी होती, चूकि आज कोई विरोधी पक्ष तो है नही। इसलिये काग्रेस के लोगों को चाहिये कि वह प्रतिपक्ष का पार्ट अदा करे। जब तक हम अपने सविधान को नही बदलते, तब तक हमारा देश आगे नही बढ सकता है। अगर ऊट की सवारी कोई अच्छे से अच्छा आदमी भी करेगा तो वह हिलेगा, जब कि घोडे की सवारी करने पर कोई नही हिलेगा। प्रधान मत्री ने कहा है कि जनमत के आधार पर सविधान को बदला जायेगा। जब हमने यह वादा किया है कि हम गरीबी को हटायेगे और गरीबी को हटाने के मार्ग में संविधान बाधक है तो क्या जनता कहेगी कि संविधान

[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी]

न बदलिये ? जहा तक संविधान में परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न है, पूजीपति तो हर स्थिति में उसका विरोध करेंगे। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सविधान को इसी समय बदल देना चाहिये।

मौलिक अधिकारों की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है। भगवान ने पृथ्वी, जल और सूर्य को बनाया है, यही मौलिक अधिकार है। चाहे कोई राजा हो, प्रजातत्र हो या कोई धार्मिक नेता हो, अगर उसके द्वारा जनता का हित नही होता है तो उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिये। अगर एक आदमी चार बदूक लेकर डाका डालता है तो उसको डाकू कहा जाता है। लेकिन अगर लाखों बन्दूकों के बल पर एक हकूमत चलाई जाती है तो क्या उसको डाकू नही कहना चाहिये ? अगर वह हकूमत गरीबों को कपडा, भोजन, दवा और न्याय नही दे सकती है, तो वह बडी डाकू है।

आज गरीबों को न्याय नही मिलता है। क्या हमारे सुप्रीमकोर्ट और हाईकोर्ट न्याय करते हैं। ये काला कोट पहनने वाले वकील एक-एक दिन मे 5, 5 हजार रुपये लेते हैं, जब कि दिन भर मट्टी खोदकर मजदूर केवल चार रुपये पाता है। इसलिये मेरा मत है कि हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तथा वकीलों को खत्म कर के देश मे पचायती राज्य कायम किया जाये। लोक सभा, विधान सभाओ, जिला परिषदों और पचायतों को न्याय के अधिकार दिये जाये। आज किसानों की हालत यह है कि लकडी 16 रुपये मन बिकती है और उनके द्वारा पैदा किया हुआ गन्ना 5 रुपये मन बिकता है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि मिनिस्टरों पर भी सीलिंग होनी चाहिये। मिनिस्टरों की इतनी बडी फौज की क्या आवश्यकता है। उन लोगों का जनता से कोई सम्पर्क नही है। बार-बार टेलिफोन करने पर भी हम लोग उनसे बात नही कर सकते है। कुछ काबिल लोगों को शासन चलाने का कार्य-भार दे देना चाहिये।

मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री बहुगुणा से कहा था कि जिला परिषदों को कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नही है, उनको शिक्षा और सड़कों आदि के बारे मे अधिकार देने चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा करूगा लेकिन वह नहीं कर पाये।

आज हमारे देश में चुने गए लोगों को कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नही है। एक दारोगा किसी को भी पकड़ लेता है। लेकिन जनता का चुना हुआ प्रतिनिधि उसमें कोई दखल नही दे सकता। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर 10, 5 चुने हुए आदमियों की एक कैबिनेट रहे। इसी प्रकार सूबों मे भी 10, 5 काबिल आदमी शासन का कार्य चलाये। जिलों और पंचायतों को भी इसी प्रकार अधिकार दिये जायें। मैंने एक दारोगा से पूछा था कि अमुक व्यक्ति को क्यों पकड लिया है। उसने कहा कि उस पर भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप है। तब मैंने एस० पी० से कहा कि क्या दारोगा भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त है, क्या किसी दारोगा को भी जेल में भेजा गया है। इस प्रकार भ्रष्टाचार कैसे मिटेगा ?

मैं तो सारे प्राणियों को ब्राह्मण समझता हू। मैं जात-पात और सम्प्रदाय को नहीं मानता हू।

जिन लोगों ने यह सविधान बनाया, वे जमीनदारों की वोट से चुने गये थे ? यह संविधान पब्लिक के वोटों से चुने हुए लोगों द्वारा नही बना है। हम लोग यहा पर पब्लिक के वोटों से चुने हुए हैं, इस लिये हम इस संविधान को बदलने मे समर्थ हैं।

प्रतिपक्ष का एक सिद्धान्त, एक नेता और एक झडा होना चाहिये, इसके बिना कोई भी दल प्रतिपक्ष का कर्तव्य नहीं निभा सकता है।

रूस की जनता ने लेनिन और कार्ल-मार्क्स के सिद्धान्त को हिंसा के द्वारा अपनाया और उसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां गरीबी मिटी। यहां पर महात्मा गांधी ने कहा हम अहिंसा के द्वारा समाजवाद लायेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने भी अहिंसा के द्वारा ही देश को बचाया है। इन तमाम देशद्रोहियों को जेलों में बन्द किया गया है, मगर उनको कोई ताड़ना नही दी गई। उनको खाने के लिये मक्खन दिया गया और सब प्रकार की सहूलियतें प्रदान की गई। प्रधान मंत्री ने गांधी वादी तरीके से देश के शासन को चलाया है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में सीलिंग की बात कही है। उन्होंने पारसाल कहा था कि देश के गरीब इलाकों का विकास किया जायेगा और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के उत्थान के लिये कदम उठाये जायेंगे। इसलिये सरकार को पिछडे हुए इलाकों को पानी देने और वहां पर बांध आदि बनाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इसी प्रकार पिछड़ी हुई जातियो को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये कदम उठाने चाहिये। हमारे देश में आज जात-पांत के लिये कोई स्थान नही होना चाहिये। आज हमे जात-परस्ती और कुनबापरस्ती से बरबाद है। अगर किसी अधिकारी का लडका बेईमानी या भ्रष्टाचार करने के आरोप में पकड़ा जाता है तो कुनबा-परस्ती के कारण उसको सजा नही मिल पाती है।

अंत मे मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस को विपक्षी लोगों का काम करना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह अन्य दल सिद्धान्तों पर न चलने और कुछ व्यक्तियों के पीछे चलने के कारण खत्म हो गये, उसी तरह अगर कांग्रेस ने भी वही व्यवहार किया तो वह भी खत्म हो जायेगी।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on my legs for a very brief intervention on the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President. I must first of all, thank many of the Members who in the course of their contribution referred to some of the important aspects of the foreign policy matters. They have certainly made a useful contribution and some constructive suggestions. Some times they were somewhat critical also. But looking to the contents of the speeches on the major issues, I get a very pleasant impression I think, all of you will share it with me that as far as the aims and objectives of the foreign policy of this country are concerned, there appears to be a general consensus and that I think is one of the assests of our national strength.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of my brief intervention, I would like to deal with two aspects of the debate; one naturally deals with the foreign policy matters but ultimately foreign policy in way, is a reflection of internal political and economic policy as well. If I mention those subjects, certainly I will be dealing with both the subject together.

As far as the important matter referred to in the speech of the President is concerned. I think, we have practically taken a review of the entire world situation. We have tried to refer some of the positive aspect and positive positions that are developing in the world today. And we have also made a reference to certain elements or forces which can be said to be of a negative character. I regard to the positive points, we have welcomed the successful culmination of the Helsinki Conference where the European countries had met to consider problems of their security. We have welcomed it as one of the very positive elements among recent developments in the world, where two groups of Powers have accepted the principle of peaceful co-existence. They have committed themselves to make an effort to relax the tension both in political and economic matters as also to seek areas where they can cooperate with each other. Looking to the his-

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

tory of the last two decades, this is certainly a very positive development which we have welcomed. The other important development in the world situation is the successful end of the people's strggule in South-East Asia, particularly the people's struggle in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos which have struggled for decades without the help of any big power. I was, really speaking a demonstration of the very bad inherent strength of the people against the forces of imperialism and colonialism, when they depend on themselves and not on any other outside force. It has been demonstrated that if people fight with determination and patriotism, they can ultimately succeed. This certainly is some thing not only good for the people themselves in those countries, but it certainly gives a sense of confidence to the people at large. I would say that it gives a sense of confidence to the suffering humanity, that they certainly could have a bright future, provided the depend on their own strength, on their own strategy and on their own efforts. This is one more important development that we see there. Another major political event to which we have made a reference—I am trying to categorize them, but they have been individually mentioned there—is the African continent. There, the process of de-colonization started after, I would say, the defect of fascism in Portugal itself. So, as a matter of fact, the process of de-colonization started at home in Portugal; and then, this wave of de-colonization started in the Afican continent; and we see that a number of countries. So which mention has been made in the speech of the President, have declared their independence and have come into their own—which is a positive factor. But, Sir, if it were only these three factors, I would certainly have said that things were very rosy and that we should sit back relaxed and say: "Very well done and now very little remains to be done as far as our nation is concerned." But, unfortunately, that is not so. When these things are making progress, when nationalism has succeeded in certain areas, those forces which were defeated, have not accepted their defeat with any grace. They cannot, because it is not the forces but, really speaking, it is the interests which are defeated; and the vested interests never accept defeat so easily. That is the basic thing; and, therefore, they have now changed their fronts. They have changed their tactics and methods, they have changed their ways of doing things and changed the areas of functioning;; and they have changed the instruments also. That is what we have to see, because they are not going to accept that as the final word, because they are not only nations or only groups of people, they are dominating world interests which can depend only on their capacity to exploit, and if at all have to understand these world forces ultimately, we must understand them in their correct perspective. Therefore, they are trying to find out some other ways, some other methods.

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When they saw that their army itself could not succeed, and would never succeed,—that is one thing that is very clear now—they have found out some other ways. The other way is trying to divide the developing countries, the non-aligned countries, trying to get those elements in those countries which are favourable to them. Here I would like to differ slightly from Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, if I have understood him correctly. There is nothing like internal Fascism alone, I do not believe in that sort of thing. Fascim is external as also internal. External Fascism has an opportunity to work mainly on internal base which is narrow. There is always some base of vested interest in socio-economic field in a country on which they try to build themselves. They make use of these forces also. That exactly what is happening in Angola for example.

We have welcomed the independence of Angola. We have welcomed

the independence of Mozambique. But what is happening in Mozambique and Angola today is an eye-opener. We find there the real representative of all world reactionaries, all reactionary philosphies, the imperialistic or neo-colonial economic policies, the racist policy. South Africa is the epiteme of neo-colonialism. Today, South African forces are making an armed intervention in Angola. They are sending their armed forces to Angola. This is what is happening in Mozambique for example. In every colonial country, there are always certain elements. There is an army trained by the colonial powers. If that can be made use, of, they certainly try to use it. There are some economic, vested interests which can try to assert themselves. Because they have no further opportunity, they would like to give last battle. That is what is happening.

These are the negative elements to which I was making a reference, and these negative forces are not merely seen in the distant African continent. They are in the Indian Ocean, they are in South Asia, on our sub-continent. What is happening beyond the borders of our country and perhaps within our own country?

I heard arguments for and against the emergency, why it was necessary, why it was not necessary. Let us now take it for granted that it is a reality. Now we will have to find out why it came about. When you accept that it has come because of certain basic reasons, political, economic and social reasons, we have to accept that reality and try to make a creative use of the emergency. I would like to deal with that aspect along with other matters.

What was happening in the country? I heard with rapt attention the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Prasanabhai Mehta. He said that the whole thing was linked up with what happened in Gujarat. I would say, not only Gujarat; I would go even a little before that. What happened in the last few years in the country? I think, it is your and my responsibility, as representatives of the people and as advocates of democracy, to look back as to what was happening. Let me think aloud with you.

When we say that we accepted a new Constitution after Indpendence, when we say that there was a tryst with destiny, when we fondly quote our great leader Nehru, what were its implications? Its implications were not merely the transfer of British power to us. But it was a commitment to our own people for a socio-economic transformation. This is the tryst with destiny. For that matter, the Parliament was created. The soverign Parliament is the expression of the will of the people. About some other democratic institutions in which all our members have faith, we have no less faith than what others claim to have in those democratic institutions. The political parties as such is another institution of democratic culture. The courts are in institution which is necessary for the functioning of democracy. It is all right. But are you to go by only the forms of democracy? Are you going to take shadow for substance? What is the substance of democracy? What is the basic objective for which we have accepted democracy as an instrument in India. It is the socio-economic transformation.

What have we been observing in the last few years? Kindly excuse me if my phrase is not so elegant. I think, it is a common man's phrase if I may say so. At least I have felt, functioning on the Treasury Benches, functioning as a citizen of India functioning as an old freedom fighter that there was a game of obstacles going on all around. This was all that was happening. There are many plus points in our internal situation. In the least 25 years, we certainly have created many important assets in our country, we have built up great talent in all fields, in the

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technical field, in the scientific field, in the agricultural field and so on. We have created new infra-structure. We have built a very big diversified industrial base in our country. We have developed some important institutions to which I made a reference. But having done all this ultimately; one was feeling that we were not exploiting or making use of all the potential strength and assets that we have built in our country.

What was building up was sense of frustration in the country. If we allow a sense of frustration to build up; I would say; that itself means an end of democracy in the country. This is a basic thing. If people feel that with all their strength and assets with all the democratic institutions they have got, with all he political sovereignty that they have got, they are not likely to make any progress towards socio-economic transformation, that is the end of democracy itself. Democracy means faith of people in themselves. The moment they feel that they cannot make any further progress through the institutions that they have created and to which they are committed, once they get that sort of feeling, that is the end of democracy.

Some people tried to see democracy in a particular sense, whether they are allowed to speak what they want whether they are allowed to function as they want. I think, the phrase in Hindi is *Manmani*. This is a very expressive and a very eloquent phrase that I have found in Hindi. If manmani means democracy, well, I must say, the time had come to say, stop it. Somebody had to say it. Somebody required the courage to say it. Fortunately, in the person of Prime Minister, we found a great leader in India who could say that. So, it is not merely a question of what happened in Gujarat. But what happened in Gujarat is certainly, an illustration of it....

An Hon. Member: Stone-throwing

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Apart from stone-throwing, the violence as such is bad enough, and I am sure that Mr. Prasannabhai Mehta will not justify violence. Now, may I ask him another question? Even for right or wrong, can an elected representative of the people be forced to resign? Can you gherao a Member somewhere outside the House and ask him to resign? Will it be justifiable? If that happens, that is the end of democracy. What was happening was an organized attempt by very eminent people, because they were accepted as eminent people by some people, they had their own place in the political life of our country....

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The point which I made was this: the movement was financed and encouraged by the Centre.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You have made your point. Now, let me make my point. I am taking this only as an illustration. An organized effort was being made in this country to create a political vacuum. What was happening in Gujarat? It was not happening merely in Gujarat. It was intended to be spread throughout India; it was supposed to be done in Bihar; it was expected that the same thing could travel from Ahmedabad to Bombay—a shorter distance. But Bombay proved to be little stronger for them. I must congratulate those people. The idea was not merely to confine themselves to State Legislatures, but if they could—and they wanted to they had plans to ultimately reach the major, important sovereign body, this august House. If a vacuum had been created in India, can anybody with his hand on his conscience say that there would have been democracy in this country? And this, only because some people wanted it to happen that way!

(M)

What I was trying to draw attention of the House to was this The major responsibility, the major commitment, was to achieve the socio-economic transformation. The other things are instruments of that transformation, once we accept this basic position. We must realise this. It is not merely that we are in the times of Emergency Certainly there are some good advantages which have come out of this there is more discipline, there is more production, there is more orderliness These are *important things as they are, but I* would say that these are elementary things. They have to be there, because without these things no democracy can ever succeed We were thinking of democratic planning, and we have made an attempt at it we have partly succeeded, and partly we may not have succeeded What are the resources when we are planning? There are some trangible resources and there are some intangible resources Money, men, electricity and water are tangible resources and they are to be made use of But the intangible resources are equally important, and they are the unity of the people to make use of these resources in a planned manner and the determination to go in a particular way with a particular speed with the determination to achieve those targets I think, because of this game of obstacles these intangible resources which are more vital than the tangible resources, were becoming scarce in our coun try Discipline, and as a result of which I was very pleased to listen for the first time the Steel Minister getting up and saying that the targets that we have fixed for this year have been completely fulfilled It was a moment of joy, a moment of pride and I hope we get opportunities to say that for every achievement in every field, in the economic as well as the political field

This was the situation that was developing in the country and if we had allowed this to proceed further

(M)

what sort of an image you could have in the international field?' If at all you want to be effective in the international world, you must be in a position to say that this is what we are able to achieve in our own country and this is what we are trying to achieve During the last few weeks, a few months I would say, I had occasions to visit a few of the western democratic countries or, if I may be permitted to say, the so-called western democratic countries and I had occasion many times to discuss this question of emergency with them and I saw a sort of frenzied criticism a complete ly malicious and mis informed criticism and sometimes they used to ask 'We are saying so and you do not think what we think about you is important' I had to tell them very respectfully—naturally our Foreign Minister has to be very respectful when he talks with others, even with you Gentlemen, he must be respectful

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) That is natural

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Perhaps yes I told them 'Certainly, yes What you think about us is important and we should care for it but in our priority what we think about ourselves is more important for us You may think whether we are democratic or not or whether we have got the freedom of speech or whether we have got the so-called free Press or not This is what you think, but let us go and see what the large masses of India think about it Ultimately, that is the final proof May be an individual here or there or some group of people here or there may criticise us But, like a magic it was seen by the people, who said, 'Well, this is exactly what was needed to be done' Sometimes, the politicians learns from the people I think all the time the politicians learns from the people. In a democracy, people are the great teacher and when this emergency was declared, we saw people saying, 'This

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was exactly what was needed to be done.' It is a good thing that this is done. That was the final verdict and a more important verdict against which you are complaining. All the speeches that I have heard on the other side are not speeches against what the Government has done, but, really speaking, they are complaining that the verdict of the people has gone against them and they just cannot be justified. That is the basic thing.

Therefore, I would say, what we are passing through according to me, is a very important phase of history or period of the post-independence India, a very important phase of history. It can be a great phase of history, this time we took a rather very hard look at ourselves, a hard look at our methods, a hard look at our institutions and a hard look at our means and methods and as to how they should change This is the time As I told you, I am only thinking aloud with you The emergency is continuing. Now, we have to see if we are prepared to get the results of this thing. It is not just an emergency Emergency is just an occasion to have another look at things Many members have said that and many others would have said it that if we had not done that, what happened in Bangladesh would have been repeated in this country. What has happened in Angola or Mozambique or any other country would have happened here. I tell you from my experience in the last one year. Let us take for example the non-alignment movement. What has happened to the non-alignment movement which is the most potent weapon of the progressive forces in the world today? Thanks to our great leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Tito and his colleagues who thought of this movement, thought of this principle. They could do it because I think they had made a very correct judgment about the type of world that was going to emerge after the Second World War, there were progressive forces which were expanding and asserting themselves. They had created new hopes in mankind and there were forces which were after distributing the world, interested in *status quo*. At that time it was necessary, for liberated countries and independent countries, if they had to succeed in their achievements and in their strategies to remain independent, to follow their own methods. In order to do that they had to accept the principle of independent foreign policy based on acceptance of progressive socio-economic objectives. They had to transform the societies, create new societies based on social justice and equality, remove the exploitation that existed in the colonial world; and if they had to do that, they had to follow independent national policies They had to assert their liberty to act independently of others on merit and that is how this non-alignment movement grew.

There were countries which were laughing at non-aligned countries in the beginning. There were speakers even in our country and in Parliament and you can find their speeches ridiculing non-alignment. But, gradually, we found that non-alignment policy had been accepted as one of the very important plans of more than 100 countries in this world. It is something very interesting that when the big powers—big imperial powers, saw that this is making an impact, they have resorted to some different tactics now. There is an attempt of infiltration in the non-alignment movement. There is an attempt to dilute the principles of non-alignment. One has to be very careful about this. We find that the non-alignment movement made an impact as a result of deliberations in different forums. What they did in the six special sessions in U.N., for example They gave a call for a new economic order and the one phrase that really speaking frightens the imperial powers in the world is

'a new economic order'. We are yet to put content in it, we are yet to organise it. But after the very acceptance by the most important representative body of the world, of the declaration for having a new economic order, they think there is a basic challenge now, and new and different tactics have been started. We have to be very careful about it. I must say that this new dialogue or new movement that has been supported by the developing countries in the world today of having a new economic order is something where we are taking an attitude of co-operation. We are trying as a matter of fact, to test the will of the developed countries—whether they are willing to accept certain programme of new economic order. This is going to be the final test for them. It has to be proved whether—besides showing wish or mere talk of co-operation, they want to make sacrifices to bring about equality; because in our own country we are fighting for removal of the distance between the rich and the the poor and we are emphasising equality in the country. The same problem is before the world to-day. As I have often said, to the world agenda to-day the first item is economic equality, removal of in-equality between the rich and the poor nations. It is really speaking the basic problem of world. Is the basic problem of any individual country. This is, really speaking, the major problem that we face today. I would not use the word 'leaders' because that is a sensitive word, but as pioneers, it is our responsibility to see that the non-aligned movement remains committed to its basic principles so as to fight the process of exploitation the process of de-stabilisation and the process of intervention. This is going to be our major policy. The negative forces which are operating are resorting to rather very interesting tactics. I do not want to go into the details now.

India is trying to build up good relations with our neighbours and this is the basic plank of our policy. We want to develop friendly relations with Nepal, Bhutan, Bangla Desh, with Sri Lanka Pakistan, West Asia, Afghanistan, Iran,—with everybody. What some of the big countries aim at is to plant the seeds of suspicion in the minds of small neighbouring countries. This is their strategy. India is big and we cannot shrink because somebody wants us to shrink. We are what we are. What are our objectives? We do not want to impose our will on anybody. We do not want to invade any country. If at all our army was used, it was used for the liberation of a country. If at all we had made use of our army, it has been used for peaceful missions in some countries. We sent our army to places like the Gaza and some other countries where there were wars. They functioned there as peace-keeping forces. This is our objective. We are certainly a nationalist country believing in our own independent foreign policy. We certainly have our own social and economic objectives. We are determined to achieve them, whatever may be the difficulties in our way and I am sure we will succeed in this matter. So far as Bangla Desh is concerned, we were shocked by the brutal murder of their leadership there. But even so, we said, it is their internal matter. But, a malicious campaign was started saying that India was interested in military intervention in Bangladesh. I would just give this as an illustration. This malicious propaganda was done to create suspicion in the minds of neighbours, among the non-aligned countries, because most of our neighbouring countries are non-aligned countries. The Delegation of Bangla Desh had come here and we have had discussions with them. We want all good to Bangla Desh. We want their independence. We want their sovereignty. We want them to have progressive, economic and foreign policies. We want them to be non-aligned. We want them to be their own masters. That is all that we want We want them to remain

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peacefully, no communalism, no sectarian attitude. Their delegation is in India today and in the course of this week, we are discussing the problems of economic cooperation and trade cooperation. This is our basic policy. But how the other countries are looking at it is the most important thing now. This is a very complicated world and you can face this complicated world by your clear thinking, your clear judgment of the world situation and the internal situation, with determination, with faith in the programmes and the policies which we have accepted. This is the only way to get what we want to get. When I said, I was going to mention basic foreign policy issues, these are the foreign policy issues which I meant. But they are so organically linked with internal policies that sometimes I wonder how one can differentiate between foreign policy and internal policy. They are practically the same thing. It is an indivisible entity. It is said conventionally that they are the two sides of the same coin. I would say that is rather incorrect It is the same coin and the same side It is so together that you cannot take one position in international relations and another position in interal matters.

SHRI VASANT SATHE You can call it 'Advaita'.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. I do not know this complication of 'Advaita' and 'Dvaita'. I better keep it aside. I quite agree as far as the different aspect of policy of the nation are concerned there is complete 'Advaita' You cannot make distinction between economic policy, political policy and international policy. These are not three different compartments. They are three faces of the same body—Trimurti. Possibly you can call it that way. This is what we have to think about at the present moment. The President's Address has taken the general review of the world situation and emphasised that we want to pursue our basic policies of supporting detente supporting non-aligned movement, supporting our neighbouring countries, supporting the progressive causes of Arabs, the cause of justice of Arabs, build up friendship with our Arab friends, with Iran, with neighbouring countries and even with Pakistan. We have said that Simla spirit is a basic plank of our foreign policy. We have made attempts and we will continue to make attempts, I would say, positive efforts to improve the relations. Well, I hope, as I said before that we will get a positive response from our Pakistani friends but it seems they are very slow in their response whether by result of sheer habit or by their deliberate policy, I do not know, because from what one can see from the speeches that the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shri Bhutto made in Sri Lanka it looked as if still he has some reservations about India. But we have got patience because we believe in Simla spirit. That is the only way we can solve our problems. Pakistan and we are so near to each other that we have no other way but to cooperate with each other. The problems of the people of Pakistan and the problems of the people of India are the same problems. Therefore, we have no other alternative but to be friends and to be cooperative with each other and this is what exactly we understand by the Simla spirit. by detente and by co-existence. Ultimately they are different names but it is the same policy of cooperation. We want to follow this policy in the international field. But let me warn the House again that this foreign policy will succeed provided we are strong in economic and political policy in the country. A country which is strong at home can have better image outside India. Some people come and say what about your image! This image theory is a very interesting theory. Your image can be what you are. As some great man told the artist to paint him as he is. Well, we will certainly be what we are but

what we are is not what we are outside the country. We are, what we are inside the country.

Therefore, Sir, with the other measures of policy that have been laid down, and I think by making use of this new important phase in our national history, trying to do some creative thinking, and trying to take some creative steps so that this game of obstacles which was going on for some time and endangering the democracy will disappear, democracy in its real spirit will succeed ultimately

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) Mr. Speaker, Sir, my amendment reads as follows

> "but regret that the measures to check the outrages by the bureaucracy and the police are not outlined in the Address"

Sir, let me at the outset admit that I am one of those who accepts this Emergency as a reality I am one of those who wants this Emergency to be utilised to implement the twenty-point economic programme in such a manner as to benefit the common people of this country Therefore, I am pointing out some of the excesses that are being committed in the States in enforcing the Emergency

16 36 hrs

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, as the hon Minister has said, I am also one of those who fought for the freedom of this country Sir I have spent nearly six years in the cream of my youth. in the hellish prisons under the British rule After the attainment of freedom, I was thoroughly disappointed over the indiscipline, the inefficiency and the callousness which has permeated all aspects of social life. With the declaration of Emergency, there has been a vast change in the country, a change for the better The implementation of the 20 point economic programme will be a landmark in the history of our onward marchif we succeed in tackling the problems effectively. But, for this, as has been pointed out by the President in Para 6, Page 2, of his Address, the full cooperation of the people is a must. We cannot afford to shove on the responsibility on the shoulders of the bureaucracy and the police

Sir, power corrupts and we have now got unlimited power. Therefore, we have to keep a close watch over the machanism which has been set up *to forward the schemes of implementation* The implementation committees at all levels, the apex bodies and the watch dog committees at the Centre and at the headquarters of the States are intended to look after all aspects of administration Apart from the two States which are not bound to implement the programme in all fields, are all the other States doing it with honesty, integrity and impartiality? I will say 'No' I am afraid, criticism and self-criticism which should form the backbone of this scheme is badly lacking The rights of the common man are forgotten Because of the Emergency, people cannot complain The implementation committees do not generally go into the mis deeds of the Ministers When I raised these issues in the implementation committee in my State I was told by the hon Chief Minister of the State that a high powered committee without the officers will be formed to go into such matters. But no such committee has yet been formed

As regards police atrocities, it is an admitted fact that in Trivandrum, a Police Inspector entered the house of a poor woman and battered her in the open He was suspended by the Inspector General of Police. But, Sir, the very next day, he was re-instated in the same police station and he has been allowed to go scot-free. I am also reliably informed that a DSP in the Mallapuram district shot dead a mad man on the spot without sufficient provocation One of his subordinates, Sir, went to a brothel and he picked up a quarrel with another

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

customer. He fired three shots with his revolver, wounding the other person very seriously. Can this nappen in any democratic country, I ask? I could not raise these matters in the implementation committee because that committee has not met for the past two months.

I would earnestly plead with the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister that the intelligence agency at the Centre should be toned up to check the outrages of the Police and the bureaucracy. The law and order situation during Emergency is not entirely a State subject. If the Police and the bureaucracy are allowed to strangle the rights of the people, there will be serious consequences in future.

I may also point out that in spite of the functioning of the apex bodies, labour is getting a raw deal.

The Ordinance regarding bonus is being misinterpreted by the officers to the detriment of the workers. I had to appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to get a wrong partially redressed in the matter of the workers of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. I suspect some of the officers have a diabolical motive to create disaffection among the workers and to bring down the tempo of production.

In the Titanium Products at Trivandrum, owned and run by the State Government, a set of workers and contractor registered and have been working for the past 15 years, have been supplanted, substituted, by a new set of workers and a new contractor. When the workers protested, they were arrested on the allegation that they were threatening the integrity and solidarity of the Indian Union. What a heinous attempt to cover up illegal action by the officers?

I earnestly request the hon. Prime Minister to direct the States to set up high-power committees to take note of the criticisms made and carry out the suggestions made. The implementation committees in the apex bodies should meet regularly and thrash out all problems arising out of the implementation of the twenty-point programme including miscarriage of justice in the administrative and police departments. Central Intelligence should also be alerted to nip in the bud atrocities by the administrators.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. A few minutes back our External Affairs Minister very ably and thoroughly explained not only the foreign policy of the country but also our economic, political and internal policies. The results of the Proclamation of Emergency which we have been experiencing are very encouraging. Undoubtedly discipline has been maintained and production in the fields of agriculture and industry is going up and up slowly.

The most important part of the Emergency from the point of view of the people is the twenty-point economic programme put forward by the Prime Minister. If we want to make it successful and very beneficial to the people, we should not depend only on the Government machinery of bureaucracy, but party members as well as members of all other parties who claim that they are doing work for the welfare of the common man, all of us, should work for the implementation of this programme. If we do justice to this, if we put our efforts for the implementation of this programme, from what I have seen actually experiencing during the last three or four months of the change in the rural area, the change in the aspirations and expectations of the common people in the rural area, including people who are agricultural labourers, people without land and also workers in factories, the results will be really beneficial to the people. They think that this Emergency and the economic programme have come as a gift to this country in time.

Now many of our friends from the opposition have criticised the Proclamation and continuance of the Emergency. That was purely from the political angle. I leave aside the political angle of the criticism. I should like to lay stress on national discipline, national character and national prosperity. If we look from this point of view Emergency and the 20 point economic programme have proved very successful. All those who are people's representatives, whether in Parliament or State assembly or zila parishad, should take the lead in the implementation of the economic programme and we should not depend entirely on the Government machinery such as the collector or the commissioner or other officers of the Government. If we join our efforts with them and if we co-operate with them, there will be a great change and a useful change in the rural area as well as in industrial centres.

Bonded labour system has been in this country for centuries Do you know how those people felt when they came to know that they had been freed from that system? In my part of the country, to which you Mr Chairman also belong, we are taking up the house building programme for the poor who have no houses We not only give money and house site; we actually build houses for them and give them accommodation. The Government is serious and sincere in giving something to the have-nots Some opposition parties were charging that we are interested in some vested interests. They should know that we are attentive to the needs of the have-nots The twenty-point economic programme is meant for that purpose. I do not want to quote the 20 points; everybody knows them. If the Emergency is continued, we must take full advantage of it and try to contribute in implementing the twenty-point programme. I do not want to take any more the time of the House. I support the motion and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, I am glad in a way that I am able to speak after the intervention of the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y B. Chavan, because I could say that it was the first speech during the last three days from the Congress benches that I heard which gave me some idea that reasoned speeches can still be made from the Government benches. Skilful parliamentarian that he is, he tried to defend naturally the entire gamut of national and international policies during the Emergency for the last six months. He used what he himself called a very expressive Hindi word, *man mani* [meaning, doing what pleases one's mind] and said that *man mani* was being done by some, not all, of the opposition parties I am prepared to agree that some people from the opposition side, even before the Emergency, in fact during the last 28 years of our freedom, not only from the opposition but even from the ruling party, from the political parties in general, had been doing a lot of *man mani*. I should respectively ask him: if *man mani* is not to be done by the opposition, is *man mani* to be done by the Government? Unfortunately he is not here now to reply to my point

MR CHAIRMAN. What he said was that what the Government was doing was *jan mani*.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It may be *jan mani* I am coming to that. I am only saying that if *man mani* is wrong it is wrong for everybody. It cannot be wrong for one set of people and right for another set of people And, secondly you, Sir, interrupted me and interpreted from the Chair that it was *jan mani* and so, I ask if it is there, if what Government are doing is *jan mani*, why close down the free channelling of opinion as expressed in various newspapers and in the platforms? If

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

really people at large in this country of ours have such a massive support for Emergency and if you are really saying that all is good, why did't you do it before? Then, again, why are you seeking that even a small little opposition point of view which may appear in the newspapers, not on the Radio because it is a Government organisation and not a public corporation, must need be expressed? Why don't you allow people to say that the Emergency is not right? Why don't you allow this if a large number of people are with you? It is all very well to talk about people's massive and enthusiastic support I am congratulating Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan for the skilful reply he presented on behalf of the Government But is it an honest truthful reply?

Now coming to my own points, I would like to begin by saying that the Presidential Address over a period of many years had already become an annual ritual But this year it has been both more and less than an annual ritual Its significance lies in not so much for what it says but rather, for much that it skilfully leaves out!

Sir we all have a great respect for the office of the President of the Republic of India I would like to say, however, that the Presidential Address—specially because it is written by the Government and approved of by the Cabinet and then thereby read out by the President—I am bound to say so—is factually incomplete, and it reveals little and hides much. As far as Sikkim representative is concerned, I also join in wishing him well and also wish Sikkim well as part of the Indian Union I may also say that the President has rightly expressed grief over the tragedy that took place in Chas Nala Mines. I would like to pay my humble condolence to the bereaved families. I hope that we all as Members of Parliament would contribute as much as we can to the relief fund.

Sir, an important point I would like to mention in the beginning is that in the last Emergency session our rights were curtailed, not only of the Members of the Opposition parties but also of the Ruling party, and the rights of the Independents and indeed of all the Members of the House were curtailed Now, during this session, the hon. Speaker, after his election in a TV interview in Delhi has said "This is an absolutely normal session and I look forward to a more orderly and business like session," that is meaning that this particular session we are in Sir, if the idea of a normal session is that some of the Members of Parliament on both sides of the House are to be kept in jail, if rules are to be observed strictly in letter, and rigidly and no dissenting voice is allowed to be expressed legitimately if this is meant by an orderly session—and I see particularly that Parliament's session has become an orderly session this week'—then I want to know singly this do we want an order which is an imposed one or an order which is created and practised by us all with understanding, tolerance and self-discipline? You yourself told the country about Acharya Vinobaji's 'Anushashan' which really should bind not only the people of the opposition parties, Independents and the citizens but also the Government and the Members of the Ruling Congress party. Therefore, Sir, it is no use saying that this is a normal session, because what was abnormal in the last session has now been sought to be legalised and is this being institutionalised Part of the emergency regulations have already been institutionalised The press has been muzzled The proceedings of Parliament have not been permitted to be sent out to the people at large My esteemed friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has very rightly asked "how can you permit the censor to sit here in Parliament?" Sir, we can decide here what must go to the people and not go to the people. But how can a censor, a

nominee of the executive, sit in the independent Parliament and say, "print this and don't print that; have this point and do not have that point", and so on? Therefore, this is not a normal session but a continuation of the Emergency session with the freedoms of members of Parliament curtailed. I need not repeat what I said in the last session Moreover, I have moved 21 amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, and I do not want to repeat what is contained in them.

The President's Address makes no reference to elections which are now constitutionally due in February or March this year at the latest. Can a party outside Parliament, although it may be the party in power, give a call to Parliament inside to extend the life of this Parliament by one year? If you say this is done constitutionally, my reply is, constitution can be used in a *mala fide* way or in a *bona fide* way. The declaration and subsequent use of the emergency during the last six months and more has been done in a *mala fide* way. We oppose the emergency and so we chose to remain absent at the time of the President's Address. It was one way of showing our opposition effectively. There is an atmosphere of unreality, a climate of artificiality everywhere. Where is the free debate, where is the reasoned argument? And, where is the voice of dissent being expressed through the radio, the newspapers and other mass media? I only smell and see a sense of conformism and complacency everywhere and it is growing everyday! The press is muzzled. Freedom of the press is stifled. Free and fair reporting has been banished. Sir, a Free Press is not only the "Fourth Estate" in a democracy, it is indeed an extension of a free Parliament. If the press is not free to report to portray, to reflect on what is being said here and what is being done in this House, what is the use then of having this august House? Why should we come and sit here and speak? After all, the entire country is our constituency. The people outside must know what we say here, how we behave here, what we demand here, how we represent the peoples' anger and aspirations here. But all that is stopped. During the last session, there was no reporting in the press. Now, in this sesision, there is reporting, but it is partial, biased and partisan which is more mischievous and dangerous. I have already referred to the presence of the censor in Parliament building. I hope the new Speaker will be more strict and independent. I said when he was elected, the Speaker must remain independent. Once a Speaker, always a Speaker—that is a well-known maxim But if the Speaker were to become a minister, as in the case of Dr. Dhillon, what happens to the independence of the Speaker? He will look forward to the executive government for the spoils of political office. The Speaker becoming a Central Minister has never happened in our country in the last 25 years.

As I said, our colleagues on both sides of the House are behind the bars. If they are really culprits and if you have evidence to prove it, why not try them in a court of law? Until then you should at least ensure that the conditions in the prisons which are appalling are improved. The torture and the inhuman treatment to political prisoners must stop. The Draconian law of MISA is being used in an absolutely arbitrary manner; it is a veritable example of complete *manmani* conduct by the Government.

As regards constitutional Reforms, I am all for changes in the Constitution if they are for the good. But, can we honestly say that the Constitution has come in the way of the implementation of the progressive policies during these last 25 years except perhaps in regard to property? But that article regarding porperty rights has been amended three or

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four times. Indeed it is the lack of political will which is responsible for slackness in proper implementation rather than the Constitution.

My point is that the Constitution must not be impossible, but difficult to change, and even when it is changed it must be for the better, to improve upon it, to make the Constitution more democratic. The rule of law, judicial processes and their independence and the right of dissent are the pillars of democracy and they must always remain in that. In this connection, I would like to quote what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said about the judiciary:

> "We must respect the judiciary, the Supreme Court and the other High Courts in the land. As wise people, their duty is to see that in a moment of passion, in a moment of excitement even the representatives of the people do not go wrong; they might. In the detached atmosphere of the courts, they should see to it that nothing is done that may be against the Constitution... It is important that judges should be people of the highest integrity, if necessary people who can stand up against the executive Government and whoever may come in their way."

This is what Panditji said. Therefore, I am saying, don't erode and corrode the process of rule of law. In fact, I ask my Congress friends, what do you want? By changing the Constitution, do you want to envisage and ensure an irremovable executive and an irresponsible executive? Is this the aim? And, further, can the Constitution bind only the governed and not the Government? A Constitutional Government is afterall a limited Government and if it is a limited Government, then the Constitution must limit the powers of the Government. Well, Sir, I shall leave the question of Constitutional changes at that point.

17.00 hrs.

Most of the speeches made by my friends from the Congress benches have referred to Gujarat. If I had enough time I would have gone in detail. My esteemed friends Kumari Maniben V. Patel and Shri H M. Patel have already stated the facts well. But I tell you that in Gujarat the direct elections for the Panchayats were held for the first time, while there are many States in this great Republic of ours where Panchayat elections—direct or indirect—have not been held at all for the last five, seven, nine or ten years. Gujarat at least must get the credit for holding these elections, and for the first time, the direct elections. In this direct election 670 seats for District Panchayats and 3942 seats for Taluka Panchayats were being contested. And when that was done, what was the result? Moreover, the Congress friends are talking about incidents of violence. But the Gujarat Government rightly said that in June, 1975 when elections to the Gujarat Vidhan Sabha were being held, at that time there were 67 cases of violence. At that time, there was presidential rule in the State and no Government was there. As against this, there were 27 cases only this time. My friend, Shri Ram Sahai Pandey—I do not see him here—referred to the two murders which took place. He asked what about the two Congressmen who were murdered? I shall reply to my friend, Shri Ram Sahai Pandey and others. The Gujarat Government have already ordered a judicial inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act. Therefore, if the Judicial Inquiry says that so and so is wrong, then it will come to light. But until then how can you say that there was all wrong and violence? I see that Government and Congress MPs are trying to build up a case against the Gujarat Government in order to see that this Government is out and Presidential rule is clamped down. It is not good and honourable for the Government of India to do like this. Their allegations are politically motivated, and they want to see that the

Gujarat Government which is legally established by the consent of the people, *janmani* in Gujarat, is out. If in future the *janmani* says let them go and let the Congress come, we will accept it. But the point is: let the people say it. You also cannot do it through defections; you cannot do it through false and fabricated propaganda. That is my point.

After all, Sir, why do we have a concern for democracy? You, Mr. Chairman, are coming from an area from which I do not come. But it so happens that you and I know and speak the same language, Marathi.

The great saint, Tukkaram said

'निंदकाचे घर असावे शेजारी ।'

"The house of the critic should be in the neighbourhood." The eminent British political scientist, the late Professor Harold Laski said:

"A Government always learns more from the criticism of its opponents than from the eulogy of its supporters."

I am not in the habit of making personal attack or individual criticisms. I have never in the past referred to "Maruthi" in my speeches. But let me tell you that I feel both amused and distressed when I see Congressmen in high posts and at lower ranks remark wildly competing in flattery of the Prime Minister and her 20-Point Economic Programme. No less a person than the Chief Minister of Maharashtra says that this 20-Point Economic Programme is the Bhagvad Gita" of modern times! Sir, there is a limit to flattery. An academician and a former colleague of mine in Ahmedabad says that the 20-Point Programme is the 'Magna Carta' of India! Sir, have these gentlemen read the "Bhagvad Gita" or the "Magna Carta"?

Democracy essentially means a dialogue, which is taking place right now. Why don't you allow this dialogue to take place outside? Mr. Chairman, Sir, democracy essentially means a dialogue between the rulers and the ruled. It is a dialogue between the majority and the minority. It is a dialogue between those who agree and those who don't agree. Majority rule is just a means. Democracy is not a synonim for majority rule. A tacit or explicit consent of a minority is necessary. Therefore, I would like to say that by silencing different opinions and opposite views and by silencing dissent, you don't necessarily destroy them. You don't really eliminate them. They go underground. When opposition is muzzled, you get a distorted picture. The best course would be to let opinions fight with opinions. If opinions clash, the *janmani* will decide, which is right and which is wrong. I entirely agree that the Opposition must behave. Not only the Opposition, but I must also behave; all of us must behave. But if all must behave, should government misbehave? Should a government misbehave—not only this government, but any government—the governments today in Gujarat or Tamil Nadu as well? If Opposition parties misbehave, should government also misbehave? Should not Government also learn some lessons? Should they not pay heed to the warnings of the time? I am concluding, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were concluding two minutes back.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: Government also have duties, and they should observe *anusashan*. *Anusashan* is the need of the hour. Why do I say this? After all, I do not belong to any party. I have never belonged to any party; during the last 28 years of our Freedom, I have belonged to no party, no group and no bloc. I have remained as a non-party-man, in this vast republic of ours, like the average Indians. They vote for a party, but they don't belong to any party. I ask: Why have this suppression of dissent? Why should you suppress opposite, differing points of view, and suppress them under such dictatorial powers? Why not have a

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dialogue which goes on continuously and freely? Let the minority be there; try to persuade the minority, attract it towards the majority, so that the minority also may have the right to persuade the majority and reduce it to a minority through the *Janmani*, through the people of India.

The need of the hour is not confrontation. The need of the hour is a careful, considered re-conciliation, re-conciliation in the national interest, and national re-conciliation and national endeavour for attacking the colossal problems of poverty and under-development. Sir, my voice may sound feeble. I am a lone individual I do not want to speak in arrogance I am speaking in all humility. Tagore had said "Ekla Chalo re". If you and I have to go as 'Ekla Chalo re', even within the Congress party, you may go 'Ekla', in spite of the majority, why not?—We should be ready to go along the right path alone, for it is possible that the majority may not have the whole truth; and the minority may have some valuable portion truth Therefore, I appeal to the Prime Minister and to the Government—if my appeal has some substance and value—that in the interests of the nation, we should look at national problems nationally and tackle them democratically; and let her, therefore, end the emergency, external and internal and restore normalcy in the right sense because, how long will we tolerate this kind of untruth and fabrication? We must hear the people's voice and the people's voice as reflected here, and we all must constantly hear the Voice of the Almighty which is guiding us all in our lives and on this Earth!

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Damodar Pandey.

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने चसनाला खान में जो मजदूर फंस गये हैं, उनके प्रति जो संवेदना व्यक्त की है.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before Mr. Damodar Pandey continues, I have to say that I have a list of nearly 30 more Members from the Congress party, and about 5 from the Opposition parties. If you want me to accommodate the maximum number of the remaining hon. Members, would you agree if I give five minutes? Would you restrict to that, because after all, there are going to be repetitions.

SHRI D P JADEJA (Jamnagar): Very few Members from the Congress Party have been given an opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is not there in the list at all.

श्री दामोदर पांडे सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में चसनाला खान में फंसे 372 मजदूरों के प्रति संवेदना के शब्द व्यक्त किये है। उन मजदूरों के परिवारों की ओर से और सभी कोयला खदान मजदूरों की ओर से, उन के प्रतिनिधि की हैसियत से, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी का हृदय से धन्यवाद करता हूं।

यह बड़ा दुखद प्रसंग है कि देश में इस तरह की भावनायें उस अवसर पर जगती है, जब बहुत अधिक हानि हो जाती है। यह कहने में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि इस समय जो 372 मजदूर फंसे है, उन के अलावा करीब 300 मजदूरों की जानें पिछले साल, 1975 में, कोयला खदानों में गई हैं। कोई इस तरह की बड़ी बड़ी दर्घटनायें नहीं हुई, लेकिन बहुत सी दुर्घटनायें हुई, जिन में 300 मजदूर मारे गये। इस से प्रकट होता है कि कोयला खदानों के मजदूर कैसी खतरनाक परिस्थितियों में काम करते है, किस तरह से वे देश की सेवा करते हैं, किस तरह से जो कुछ वे पाते है, उस का बदला खून से चुकाते हैं।

बदकिस्मती यह है कि उन की जो कुर्बानी होती है, उस का बदला हर बार विभिन्न ढंग से देते हैं। इस से पहले देश की सब से बड़ी दुर्घटना 1965 में धोहरी कोयला

खदान में हुई थी, जिस में 268 आदमी मारे गये थे। आप को यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि उन 268 मजदूरों के परिवारों को आज तक एक पैसा भी कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला है। हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आज के जमाने में यह सम्भव नहीं है कि जब कोलियरी सरकार के अधीन चल रही है, तो कम्पेन्सेशन न मिले। आज कम्पेन्सेशन देना इस लिए सम्भव हो सका है कि कोयला खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है, और जिन का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है, वे भी सरकारी तत्वाधान में चल रही हैं। लेकिन प्राइवेट सैक्टर के जमाने में जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ, अगर दस साल तक उस का कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिलता है, तो उन मजदूर परिवारों की क्या दुर्दशा होती है, उस की कल्पना की जा सकती है।

अगर आज कोई हवाई जहाज की दुर्घटना में मरता है, तो उस के लिए एक लाख रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन के रूप में मिलता है। अगर कोई सैकंड क्लास का टिकट ले कर ट्रेन में यात्रा करे, और दुर्भाग्यवश दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाये, तो कम से कम पचास हजार रुपये का कम्पेन्सेशन मिलता है। लेकिन कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों की क्या हालत है? वे लोग देश को रोशनी देने के लिए धरती के अंधेरे में कोयला काटते हैं, मगर कोई दुर्घटना होने पर उन को केवल दस हजार रुपये कम्पेन्सेशन मिलेगा। अगर कानून पर सख्ती के साथ अमल किया जाये, तो जो लोग आज चसनाला में फंसे हैं, उन को एक पैसा भी कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि जब कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट 1936 में बना था, उस समय यह कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती थी कि पांच सौ रुपये से अधिक तन्ख्वाह पाने वाला मजदूर भी हो सकता है, और पांच सौ रुपये से अधिक तन्ख्वाह पाने वाले मजदूरों के लिए किसी कम्पेन्सेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी। इस स्थिति में आज उन लोगों को कोई कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिलेगा, केवल सरकार और जनता की सहानुभूति मिलेगी। हम इस सहानुभूति के लिए कृतज्ञ हैं, लेकिन देश को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जब मजदूर रोशनी देने हैं, कल-कारखानों और रेल-गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए कोयला देते हैं, तो उन के प्रति भी देश का कोई कर्त्तव्य है। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि चूंकि 1936 का कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट बिल्कुल आउट-डेटिड हो चुका है, इस लिए उस को तुरन्त बदल देना चाहिए। इस में कोई भी ढील की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब ट्रेन में सफर करने में पचास हजार मिल सकता है तो देश की सेवा में जो मजदूर लगे हैं उनको दस हजार कम्पेन्सेशन मिले यह कल्पना की बात नहीं हो सकती। इस में किस तरह से परिवर्तन हो उसके बारे में आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं और देश के जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं वे इसके बारे में विचार करें।

दूसरा पहलू है बहुत सोच समझ के बाद 1952 का जो माइंज एक्ट था, 1972 में उस में संशोधन करके एक नया बिल लाया गया, उनके काम करने के तरीकों में सुधार के लिए ताकि, उनकी सुरक्षा के नियमों में कुछ सुधार हो इसके लिए एक ज्वायंट कमेटी बनी थी। इसका प्रतिवेदन भी 1973 में आ गया। आज दो साल से वह मामला कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ा हुआ है। मालवीय जी बैठे हैं। वह खदान मंत्री रह चुके हैं। जानते हैं कहां पड़ा हुआ है। आप भी जानते हैं, कहां और कैसे पड़ा हुआ है? सब कुछ होने के बावजूद भी सुरक्षा के नियमों में परिवर्तन करने के लिए जो कानून बनाया जाता है वह भी अगर हम पास नहीं करेंगे तो सिर्फ इस तरह की संवेदना से हमारा कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह जो कोल्ड स्टोरेज में प्रतिवेदन पड़ा हुआ है उसको जल्दी लाया जाए और पास करवाया जाए। माइंज एमेंडमेंट बिल उसका नाम है।

आज जब हम कोयला उत्पादन की बात करते हैं तो यह बात हम को अपने मन में सोच लेनी चाहिये कि हम और अधिक खतरा मोल लेते हैं। इसलिये कि जितना भी सरफेस पर कोयला था और आसानी से निकलने

[श्री दामोदर पाडेय]

वाला कोयला था, बडे बडे पूजीपति और अंग्रेज उसे निकाल कर चले गए। हम को और अधिक धरती के नीचे जाना पडेगा। उस मे रिस्क इनवाल्ब्ड है। उस हालत मे जो कुछ भी आप करे उसके अन्दर खतरा निहित है। ऊपर से पानी भरा हुआ है, सिर्फ इतना ही नही बहुत सी सरफेस मे आग लगी हुई है, आग के नीचे भी हम को कोयल काटना पडेगा धरती के बहुत नीचे जाना पडेगा अननोन खतरे जिस को कहते है धरती के नीचे उठाने पडेगे धरती के नीचे पता नही है किस तरह के खतरे वहा मौजूद है, उसकी कल्पना आप नही कर सकते है। लेकिन देश को कोयला चाहिये तो काम तो करना ही पडेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जहा तक हो सके ओल्ड वर्किंग कर सब होना चाहिये। जितनी भी इस प्रकार क खदाने है जो पानी से भरी हुई है या ज स्टोइग किए गए है उन का सब का सर्वे किया जाना चाहिए। बहुत से पुराने मालिको ने क्या किया है कि ऊपर से बालू भर दिया है नीचे उस के कितना खाली है इसका का पता नही लगेगा। मजदूर नीचे काम करने जायेगा, ऊपर से छत धस जायेगी। इस तरह की जो हालत है कोयला खदानो मे उसका पूरा सर्वे होना चाहिए। सर्वे के बाद हम चाहे जितने डीप जाये उस की परवाह नही। लेकिन इस की गारटी होनी चाहिए कि सरफेस हैजर्डस जो है उन से उस की सुरक्षा हो सके। इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस के लिए यह मेरा सुझाव है कि जितनी भी ओल्ड वर्किग्स है उन का सर्वे किया जाय और सर्वे के बाद एक मेरा सुझाव है कि जब जब भी बडी दुर्घटनाए हुई, मेजर डिजास्टर्स हुए तो कोर्ट आफ इन्कवायरी बैठी और हर कोर्ट आफ एन्कवायरी ने कुछ सुझाव दिए सुरक्षा के नियमो का पालन करने के लिए सुझाव दिए लेकिन उन को आज तक चाहे जिस किसी भी कारण से हो, पैसा खर्च करने की वजह से हो या जो भी कारण हो, उन सुझावों को आज तक लागू नही किया गया, मेरा सुझाव है कि उन सुझावो को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू किया जाये।

देश मे तीन सेफ्टी कान्फरेन्सेज हुई कोयला खदानो के लिए। उन में बहुत से जो सुझाव हुए उन की बात मै नही करता लेकिन जो युनानिमस सुझाव थे जिन में सरकारी अधिकारी और मालिक सब का एक मत था कि इन को मान लेना चाहिए वे सुझाव भी आज तक जहा के तहा पडे हुए है। उन पर अमल नही हुआ। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जो सर्वसम्पत्ति से सुरक्षा नियमो और सुरक्षा के उपायो के सम्बन्ध मे सुझाव दिए गए है उन का पालन करने की तुरन्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और उनका पालन होना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ मै चाहता हू कि हम जिस खतरनाक स्थिति मे काम करते है उसके बारे मे जितनी भी आपकी दया-दृष्टि हो वह बनी रहे लेकिन यह जो माइन्स अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल पडा हुआ है उसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी लाकर पास करे—यह मेरा सुझाव है।

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) Mr Chairman, I would like to quote two or three sentences from the President's Address

> "Groups and elements of widely differing persuasions joined together to paralyse the country's economic and political life They clutched at every opportunity to create confusion in the minds of the people and to foment chaos and disorder Their activities seriously threatened internal security"

The President has pointed out the danger before the country, and it is our duty to locate and identify such forces which are working against national sovereignty and integrity I do not have much time So, let me take up immediately the two speeches made at a recent Conference in Coimbatore which was held by the ruling Party in the State of Tamil Nadu. This speech, which was delivered by

Mr. Asaithambi, one of the leading lights of the DMK and Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Corporation, was delivered in the presence of the Chief Minister and other Ministers:

"We must announce our war plans here and now. I have some suggestions to make. We must convene the session of the Tamil Nadu Assembly early next month and pass a resolution declaring Tamil Nadu an independent State. Mr. Karunanidhi should announce the programme of elections immediately. He should hold the elections and not the Centre or the Election Commission. For convenience, let him hold elections to Delhi Parliament also, but this should be without prejudice to Tamil Nadu declaring its independence."

Again, he says:

"We should remember that Bangladesh became independent only because its demand of autonomy was not conceded and was sought to be suppressed. We should tell Delhi that what was good for Bangladesh could not be bad for the people of Tamil Nadu."

This was the speech of Mr. Asaithambi. There was another speech, and the speaker happened to be a Member of this House and he threatened civil war in this country.

These are the speeches that are allowed in a State by the State Government. When we ask, when we demand, that this Government should not continue after the expiry of its term, there is a pertinent question put to us, especially from this side: "When we have extended the term of the Kerala Assembly for six months, will it not be discriminatory to refuse it to the Tamil Nadu Ministry?" But, if there is any State Government which allows such nefarious activities, anti-national activities, that State Government deserves to be dismissed, whether it is Tamil Nadu or Kashmir or Madhya Pradesh or any other State. This is my answer....

SHRI R. R. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): On a point of order. We protest against this. He is mis-quoting.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This is a tape-recorded speech and I am quoting from that .(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is taking the responsibility and is quoting it.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): We strongly protest against this He is mis-quoting.

MR CHAIRMAN: You can say this when your turn comes.

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI How can he claim that this is Government's statement?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I did not say that it was a Government statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not said that it is a government statement. He is quoting and taking responsibility for that. You can contradict him when your turn comes and say that what he has said is not true, if you have some other documentary evidence. There is no point of order.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Madras has now become a centre of anti-national activities. I would like to draw your attention to some of the recent activities of foreign agents in Madras. I have got two names? If the Chair allows, I can give the names also Two agents of a foreign spy network are camping at Madras and they are meeting some of the leading lights of the DMK. They are being entertained in a luxurious hotel....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Let him give the names. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Why are you afraid of disclosing the names? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for him to disclose it or not. Please do not disturb him.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Not only that, the Home Minister must be aware of it, otherwise I will give the names to him. One Mr. Murasoli Adi-

yar who is a close associate of the Chief Minister and a keen supporter of the demand for an independent Tamil Nadu was financially helped to hold a conference on independent Tamil Nadu.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: It is absolutely wrong.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: What is this? He is making all sorts of nonsense. How are you allowing him?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not get up every time. Please resume your seat when I am on my legs Let one person stand and he will ask my permission and I will allow him I will hear him if he has any point of order but please do not carry on a dialogue and please do not interrupt and start a running commentary.

Mr. Dhandapani, are you on a point of order? If so, under what rule?

SHRI C. T DHANDAPANI: Mr Murasoli Adiyar convened a meeting in Madras and as soon as that news came to the notice of the Chief Minister, Mr. Murasoli Adiyar and others have been arrested and put in jail

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Please do not get up and reply. You may reply when your turn comes. Please have patience, make a note of the points he is making and then you reply.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: He is making all sorts of irrelevant things.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The slogan of Mr. Adiyar is that Mr. Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister should become the Prime Minister of Tamil Nadu. Why we demand that the present government should not be allowed to continue after the expiry of its term is....

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Mr. Adiyar was arrested and the case is *sub judice*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I cannot tolerate your getting up every time and disturbing him

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: He was suspended from the Party and the case is pending in the court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not referring to that. He is referring to what he said.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): They are liable to be charged entertainment tax.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Karunanidhi Government in Tamil Nadu has lost the confidence of the people. It has been amply proved by the recent bye-elections. Not only that, in 1971 that government came to power with the support of the Congress Party and the CPI. Both the Parties have now withdrawn their support. Not only that, the rank and file have joined Anna DMK, if they say that they really have the confidence of the people, let them hold elections to the municipalities and panchayats which are being postponed year after year.

Sir, when we talk of corruption, people from other States outside Tamil Nadu say, 'What is corruption? It is here and there.' But they do not know to what extent corruption is rampant in Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, not only corruption is justified but new theories are propounded to justify corruption and corruption is being legalised and legitimised I would quote only one classic example. This is a petition which we presented to the President of India. This is a company—Sakti Pipes Ltd.—which is there for the last more than one decade. Their paid-up capital is only Rs. 2 crores. Its total liabilities now exceed Rs. 10.75 crores. The annual loss is Rs. 40 lakhs. The present working capacity is 19 per cent. Tangible net worth of the company is negative and is on the minus side to the tune of nearly Rs. 1.88 crores. The most objectionable feature of the Bill which has been passed by the Tamil Nadu legislature is the provision made in its Chapter III for payment of an

amount of nearly Rs. 2 crores to the owner of this company, obviously as compensation for the take-over. In our view, this company is not worth any payment, leave alone such a high amount as compensation. In our view, payment of amount sought to be made is a colourable exercise of the powers under the Constitution taking advantage of the word "amount" to pay a heavy price for an almost dead and worthless company from the tax-payers' money, whereas the constitutional stipulation regarding payment of amount aims at minimal payment for the undertaking which is sought to be nationalised.

The net working capital of the company is minus Rs. 3.46, crores. This negative position is extraordinary and needs a thorough probe by the C.B.I. regarding how far the borrowings of this company from credit institutions and the Government have been utilised. We suspect that there has been a systematic siphoning off of the funds illegally and with a view to cheating the institutional creditors including the Government of Tamilnadu.

We respectfully submit that the company's financial position is so bad that it is beyond redemption. Its liquidity is extremely adverse and its creditworthiness is zero. Over and above that, the arrears of dividends on preference shares and depreciation overdue would further depress the value of the assets. The real value of the fixed assets and current assets can be realised only on a distress sale basis. For this company the payment of Rs. two crores as compensation and, more shockingly, a firm commitment in the Bill under Miscellaneous Chapter for a payment of more and further sums to the owner if advised so by the Commissioner of Compensation is most obnoxious, wholly untenable, opposed to equity and fairplay to the tax-payers, is reflective of squandermania and worse still a political design at the time of elections to siphon off funds from the public exchequer in the name of paying compensation to the owner to finance and further the political aims of the ruling party with the help of Thiru N. Mahalingam, who is an ardent supporter of the ruling party.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): What do they manufacture?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Pipes.

Sir, a copy of this petition was also presented to the Home Minister Shri Om Mehta when he was present in Madras. In the same evening a news item was published in a daily paper 'Makkal Kural'. All copies of the paper were seized and yet Mr. Karunanidhi is a democrat. He opposes Emergency in the name of democracy but at the same time utilises the emergency powers to suppress the opposition, false cases on hundreds and thousands of people are foisted, arrests are made, seizures of newspapers are made. Not only that, Mr. Samar Mukherjee referred to the censor in Tamilnadu. I would like to say that censorship is there only for the opposition. The Chief Minister never believes in censor as he can print papers and pamphlets and circulate them because, after all, it is the State Government which has to take action! Here is a pamphlet published by the State Government without going to censor and there is not even the name of the press mentioned on it.

MR CHAIRMAN: The more you oppose, the more you expose, Mr. Kiruttinan. Therefore, please keep quiet.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: We are not afraid.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Not only the Government, but particularly the Chief Minister also is creating all sorts of hatred religious, linguistic etc.—among the people. He defines people who can live in the State and who cannot live in the State, people who can rule the State and who can-

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

not rule the State. He wants to substitute himself in the place of the Indian Constitution. Yet Mr. Karunanidhi is a democrat.

Civil servants are completely frustrated because honest officials are being punished and corrupt officials are getting promotions. Not only that, ministerial interference is not only there in the Administration which is pardonable in a democracy, but it has reached judiciary. From Magistrate and Munsif court upto High Court, judges are pressurised and threatened to write judgments according to the wishes of Ministers. In spite of it there are honest and straightforward judges and magistrates to whom we should pay our compliments. Under tremendous pressures they are working. In the name of the people of Tamilnadu whose rights are suppressed and whose wealth is robbed, whose fair name is tarnished, and whose future has been made bleak, I demand a firm and decisive action in the national interest by this Government and the Government in Tamilnadu should not be allowed to continue even for a single day after the expiry of its term of office,

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I am thankful for the opportunity now given to me to participate in this discussion and support the Motion of Thanks moved by my hon. friend. There are no two opinions about what the hon President has said about discipline. Discipline is something which we have got to enforce For a long time I used to wonder, even before I came to Parliament, why discipline is not being enforced at all. It is to our credit that we have not only contained inflation and inflationary trends in the economy but that we have brought the prices down. We have launched this 20-point programme and the emergency has helped us a lot in regard to implementation of this 20-point programme. Our public sector units have done extremely well. I would like to take this opportunity for congratulating the workers also and they have certainly done their duties. To say that they are being forced to do work is something which I do not believe. That is not correct. We are happy to say that a thorough overhauling is being done in respect of public distribution system. Yesterday the hon. Minister, in reply to a question, said about the manufacturers of certain essential commodities being asked to allot 20 per cent of their production to our public distribution system. There is no point in having a system which cannot work, Our distribution pipeline should be kept full. The manufacturers of all essential commodities should be asked to supply the full requirements of the public distribution system. Then only they can go to the private sector.

Sir, we are glad that the exports of many of our commodities have gone up. With regard to handloom, handicrafts, marine products etc we are doing very well and we are boosting up our exports. I am happy to say that industrial controls which have been hampering production are being removed. In this way we can achieve a lot.

Coming to the political situation in Tamilnadu, my friend Mr. Viswanathan made certain points. I am very sorry to say that there appears to be no effect of emergency at all there, simply because the State Government does not like to see that the credit of emergency goes to Shrimati Indira Gandhi. So, deliberately even MISA is being made a mockery.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: They have not arrested anybody under MISA.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Let me have my say please; I do not have much time. They have not arrested many of the blackmarketeers, anti-national elements etc. under the MISA. But they arrested hon. Mr. Viswanathan, though

he was not detained under MISA: but he was arrested and he was let on bail. This thing happened. There is one Trade Union leader in Madras City. The only fault committed by him was that he was against the ruling party in Tamilnadu. And, as a political vendetta they arrested him. He not only supported the 20-point programme but he has given a call to the workers that they should prove this by their action in increasing production He took the lead about this increasing production in the units where he was the President.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What is his name?

SHRI K. GOPAL: His name is Mr. Kuchelar.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Is he still in detention?

SHRI K. GOPAL: He has been released. As perhaps they did not have valid grounds to tell the Centre so they released him. Recently many conferences have been held by my DMK friends in many districts. In Tirunelveli district conference in the presidential speech the gentleman who presided over the meeting said that in the matter of population Tamil Nadu will be sixteenth among the countries of the United Nations. Then recently they passed a resolution opposing emergency. Then now in the State conference they say that elections should be held along with parliamentary elections because they had the feeling that the life of Parliament might be extended. So, they want the life of Assembly to be extended. They oppose the emergency on the one hand and on the other they want to enjoy the fruits and benefits of emergency. Morality demands that they should quit. In any case it is all in the game. Even recently there was a conference of Congress party (O) which favoured merger with my party in Tiruchi. Efforts were made to see that this Conference was not held and a Minister had camped there and tried his best to see that the Conference was a flop. I can understand their using the political platform. It is all in the game. But how can they use the Government machinery. Even at public meetings after 10 O'clock we are asked to shut our mouth and go home. They go to the extent of calling and threatening people who are in favour of merger of Congress (O) with our party. They have threatened them. They have managed to see that our meetings do not take place peacefully This is the way they are behaving. It is not proper on their part. In any case they know after March they may not be there. I do not know their apprehensions and fears. But this is not the way Why I am saying this is because a political party has got every right to exist at least in the proper manner it deserves but when their activities are suppressed it is highly objectionable.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): Sir, I rise to place few important points and I would not take much time I fully agree with the views and opinions expressed by my colleagues Shri Indrajit Gupta and Smt. Parvathi Krishnan. So, I do not wish to cover them again

Sir, this emergency was brought about to check sabotage on the part of the fascist forces and fascist and reactionary forces against our democracy any many conferences were held throughout India against the fascist tendencies in this country and a demand was made to ban organisations like Jan Sangh and Anand Marg. I fail to understand that there is an organisation in the State of Maharashtra which is called Shiv Sena. This is a very well known fascist organisation and the leaders of this organisation have frankly and publicly professed the ideology of fascism. In fact, we know by experience that theirs has been a murder-gang and theirs has been a gang which has always been supporting the monopolists and the saboteurs in this country. In spite of

[Shrimati Roza Deshpande]

all this, in spite of the demands made by the Congress leaders also publicly that this organisation should be banned it has not been banned. Why? Not only that. This organisation owns a building in Bombay in a very important square near the main road through which big dignitaries pass and big processions pass. How is it that they own a building near the Shivaji Park? I do not know why the Government is ignorant of this. Why are they shutting their eyes and why does not the Government at the Centre ask the Government of Maharashtra to take note of this and ban this organisation? I would like the Government benches to take note of this.

Secondly, there is one point which I would like to mention, with your permission. The President has mentioned the fact that during the Emergency, the working class of this country has come up and is helping in the production effort and that it is supporting the Emergency and the fight against the reactionary forces Sir, we expect that the public sector would also contribute to this and we know that the workers in the public sector are helping in this effort. Since the hon. Minister of Petroleum is here, I would like to draw his attention to the problem in the Hindustan Antibiotics, which has been lingering on for a long time. It was agreed in the last Session that the Manager of this company would be removed as the production there is going down rapidly. During the last Session, a few workers of this company presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister here, on the situation in Hindustan Antibiotics But, these workers were charge-sheeted by this very same General Manager and an enquiry is going on. Why? Because they came and exposed the activities of this General Manager, the involvement of the vested interests, why the production is going down and why the company is incurring losses. In spite of the assurance given by the then Minister, Mr. Ganesh, nothing has been done. If the Government wants to protect an individual and sacrifice the public sector unit, I would not say 'God save you', but I would say 'People will rise and the workers of this company will also rise and fight such actions on the part of the Government.' I would ask the Minister to take note of this.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the motion of thanks to the President for his Address By a happy coincidence, Sir, this month, on the 19th of January, we will be celebrating the Indira Decade. on that day, our Prime Minister completes ten years in office.

Sir, we are now passing a great divide by means of the Emergency and the twenty-point programme. This programme is really trying to inject some socialistic content in the political frame-work of our democracy. Noted political commentaters and writers had doubts on this point, I would mention Harold Laski here. He had doubts whether peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism is at all possible, voiced in his books, crisis and the constitution, Democracy in crisis, the State in Theory and Practice, Where do we go from here?. The major landmarks of his thinking being that whenever we go ahead for political transformation, for socialist transformation of a political democracy—because it is implicit in the logic of political democracy itself,—the vested interests will join forces They will say 'Let us hang together or we will be hanged separately. The Right and the extreme Left, the Communist Party of the 'Marxist variety', the Jan Sangh plus foreign agencies or their supporters, the Anand Margis, Jamaat-e-Islami and the Shiv Sena with their fascist tendencies will come together to a queer the pitch, to prevent this transition which is so vital in the present unfolding of Indian de-

mocracy and polity that is taking place before our very eyes.

Why Emergency was necessary can be summed up in three incidents. Why did the Whitlam Government in Australia fall? Why was it dismissed? Well, they are trying to have a world cartel for raw materials including iron ore, of which our respected Mr. Malaviya himself is personally aware, in which developed countries have very great stake and interest. All the media went on haranguing. The press, the TV and the radio, all privately owned, There, saw to it, and Whitlam did not come back, although he had a fine record. What happened in Bangladesh? I do not want to labour the point. In the context of North Sea oil, what is now taking is place in Great Britain itself, with a demand for secession, a demand for a separate Scottish National Assembly. When our Minister of Petroleum is bringing out one rabbit after another like a magician out of his hat, Bombay High, then Kutch, then Saurashtra, when with Diego Garcia and with their satellites they have mapped the oil resources, its flows past Madras, Vizag, then up in the Bay of Bengal, then it is trouble, international trouble. After all, six international giants own more money, more resources and more powers than any other Government excepting the U.S.A., USSR and Japan. Trouble was implicit in the situation.

So we underline the emergency. At long last, our friends opposite should understand where do we go from here. Do we split up, do we destabilise, do we fragment, India and Indian polity which we have earned? We have a five thousand year old civilisation. With our heritage, we have supported civilisations in so many countries, and God willing, we will do so again and again and again. The voice of Mahatma Gandhi, the policy of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is a guarantee that India cannot exist for herself, for her, standard of life alone, but she will spread her deepest thinkings and spiritual values all over the world, provided we can set our house in order. This is precisely what our Prime Minister has been doing with consummate skill, determination and fortitude against raucous voices, against character assassination, and smear campaign by opposition.

Yet, we are called upon to uphold the prestige of Parliament by them. Did we uphold the prestige of parliament when an old parliamentarian wanted to do satyagraha on the floor of Parliament itself? Was it serving any 'revolutionary movement' when on 18th March, the day of Paris commune, the students of Patna went out --they are our boys and I have to hang down my head in shame at what they did—and helped themselves liberally with all the bottles of whisky that were lying there in Ambar Hotel; it was finished in a matter of minutes. They were on a 'revolutionary' course. This is the unfortunate part. We gave our best years of life in student movement. Some of us were considered to be good students. Who were the leaders of those students? One of the student leaders came to me and told me: we have everything, arms and ammunition, to beat the Government. I told him: do not use the sword; those who kill by the sword will be killed by the sword; do not go that way. And I asked him: what are you? I am an honours graduate in physics, he replied. Did you do your home work properly and if so, kindly draw me what is called an exponential graph, $e = o$. He could not do it. This is what is happening to developed countries who are going on spiralling up their economy on ascending courses whereas ours is a sinecure going up and down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now; we are not going to extend the time.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: What about my time then?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker will decide tomorrow.

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI It is very unfair.

MR CHAIRMAN I cannot extend the time, and at 6 O'clock some paper has to be laid on the Table (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA If tomorrow there is a chance I should be given time

MR CHAIRMAN That will have to be decided by the Speaker? I cannot decide You may please conclude now

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA I support the motion of thanks which has been moved

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Deputy Minister

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18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

NOTIFICATION UNDER PROCLAMATIONS OF EMERGENCY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) I beg to lay on the Table, under clause (3) of article 359 of the Constitution, a copy of Notification No G S R 16(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1976 containing the Order of the President suspending certain rights conferred by article 19 of the Constitution for the period during which the Proclamations of Emergency made under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution on the 3rd December, 1972 and on the 25th June 1975 are both in force [*Placed in Library See* No LT-10033/76]

18 01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday 11th January 9 1976/Pausa 19, 1897 (Saka)

M GIPNJ)—Job I—L.S 1846—J C 2923—30-1-76—0000